

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

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PRICE  
**THREEPENCE**  
Stamped Edition, 4d.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—** SECOND GREAT EXHIBITION, WEDNESDAY, June 11.—SPECIAL PRIZES for the best three Groups of Fruits and Flowers for the decoration of the dinner-table, are offered by a Vice-President of the Society. First Prize, Gold Knightian Medal, or 10s.; Second Prize, Gold Banknote Medal, or 7s.; Third Prize, Society's Large Silver Medal, or 3s.

Now.—Beautiful arrangement will be the test of merit in this Exhibition: valuable Flowers and Fruits are therefore not demanded.

Each set must consist of three groups, and may be either one of Flowers and two of Fruits, or two of Flowers and one of Fruits, or fruit and Flowers mixed in all three.

They may be shown either in vases, glass or china dishes, with wire work, or in any other way, most to the taste of the Exhibitor.

Exhibitors are invited to join in the competition.

The Prizes will be awarded by a jury of Ladies.

The Groups will be received at 10 o'clock A.M., provided space shall have been secured for them the day before. Letters to be addressed to Mr. G. Eyles, Horticultural Gardens, Kensington Gore, W.

**ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

March 10. HYACINTH and CAMELLIA SHOW.

April 9. AZALEA SHOW.

May 21. FIRST GREAT SHOW.

\*\* AMERICAN PLANTS in May or June.

June 11. SECOND GREAT SHOW.

June 26. ROSE SHOW.

July 2. THIRD GREAT SHOW.

\*\* During the Season the Inauguration of the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 is expected to take place.

September 10. AUTUMN SHOW.

October 8 and 10. INTERNATIONAL FRUIT, VEGETABLE, ROOT, CEREAL and GOURD SHOW.

Packets of 25 Five-Shilling Tickets, price 5s., available according to the daily Orders of the Season. Tickets for International Exhibitions, price 2s. 6d. and joint Season Tickets, freeing also to the Horticultural Garden, price 5s. 6d., will be had at the Offices. Bands will play daily from May to October.

The next Election of Fellows, March 7.

ANDREW MURRAY, Ass't Sec.

**BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.**

THE FIRST MEMBER of the PROCEEDINGS of this SOCIETY will be published on Feb. 10, 1862, to coincide with the President's Inaugural Address, Rainfall in Devonshire, by Mr. Eaton—Direction of Winds at Greenwich, by Mr. Glaisher—and other Papers. Summary of Meteorological Papers published by the Board of Trade, of various papers on Magnetics and Earth-Currents, of the Greenwich Observations, and Descriptions of several Galvanic Thermometers, by Hawson, Barometer of Negretti & Zambra's Small Almond (Ten Woodcuts).

Taylor & Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

By order of the Council.

JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S.

CHARLES V. WALKER, F.R.S. } Secretaries.

\* At the Annual Meeting, 1861, the Composition Fee was reduced from 10s. to 10d. The Entrance fee of 1s. was abolished; the Annual Contribution remaining 1s. as heretofore.

**ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS — ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.**

The Council of the Royal Institution having again placed in the hands of the Council of the Academy all the details connected with the Collection of Works of Art, which may be sent for exhibition, intending Contributors are informed that the EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES, Oil and Water, SCULPTURE, and ARCHITECTURE, will OPEN as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the Royal Academy, and that the Works will be sent to the Royal Institution on the 16th August, after which no Pictures can be received—Pictures, &c., from London, will be forwarded by Mr. Joseph Green, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, if delivered to him before the 2nd August, by Artists who have received the Academy Prize, or who are members of the Royal Society, and whose names are registered to receive such circular are requested to send by the most convenient and least expensive conveyance. Works sent by other parties must be carriage paid. The Council of the Royal Manchester Institution offer the HEYWOOD GOLD MEDAL to the Artist who shall contribute the best Figure Painting; and a similar distinction to the Artist contributing the best Drawing.

SELM ROTHWELL, Hon. Sec.

Academy of Fine Arts, Royal Institution, Manchester, February 1862.

**EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.**

In order to afford a more especial recognition of the claims of Water-Colour Art than is possible at the General Annual Exhibition in the Autumn, the Council have again determined to OPEN an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS in APRIL next, and to oppose it to the usual Annual Exhibition of Artists and Private Individuals, but will be extended to the Trade generally. The Exhibition will continue open until the end of June, and Drawings will be received under regulations stated in the usual printed circular. Works should be forwarded so as to arrive not later than April 10.

The Council offer a Heywood Gold Medal to the artist who shall contribute the best work exhibited.

Mr. Joseph Green, of 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, will take charge of any works sent to him before April. Parties wishing to contribute are requested to communicate particulars to the Honorary Secretary as early possible, as it is desirable to ascertain the extent of the proposed Exhibition and what space will be required.

HENRY COOK, Honorary Secretary.

**THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—** Fourth Season, 1862. THE FIRST ORCHESTRAL CONCERT at St. James's Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, N.B. To commence precisely at 8 o'clock. Doors open in Regent-street and Piccadilly at half-past 7.

Conductor, MR. ALFRED MELLON.

Members are requested to apply for their Tickets to Messrs. Cramer, Boale & Wood, 291, Regent-street, from whom Programmes can be obtained. A limited number of Admissions to the Gallery may be had of Messrs. Cramer & Co., and of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall.

CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec. 36, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

**STATISTICAL SOCIETY,**

(Founded 1834). 12, St. James's-square, S.W.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Society will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 8 o'clock, at the Club.—SIR JOHN PAKINSON, Bart. M.P., the President, in the Chair, when the following Paper will be read, viz.—"On the Resources of Popular Education in England and Wales, Present and Future." By Horace Mann, Esq.

FRED. W. HADDON, Assistant-Secretary.

\*\* Visitors may attend on the introduction of a Fellow; and the next usual Monthly Meeting will be on Tuesday, 18th March, as already arranged.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be on SATURDAY, 15th March, at Four o'clock P.M.

**THE LIBRARY COMPANY, LIMITED.—**

No Application for Shares carrying the privilege named in the Prospectus of this Company will be received after MONDAY NEXT, the 3rd of March. By Order.

FRANK FOWLER, Secretary.

Office: Parliament-chamber, Cannon-row, S.W.

**DISCONTINUANCE of BOOK GRANTS by the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL.—** Those Clergy and Managers of Schools who are "Members" of the National Society are informed that they can now be supplied at the Depository with any Books, Maps or Apparatus required for the Care and Management of Council or Education, at a reduction of not less than 25 per cent. from the ordinary retail price.—Orders, with remittance in payment, should be addressed to "The Superintendent," National Society's Depository, Westminster.

**MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square—THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 13 and 20, at Eight.** Mr. HENRY JOHN LINCOLN'S TWO LECTURES on the OPERATIC OVERTURE from its Origin to the Present Time. The Illustrations to be rendered as Duetts on two of Broadwood's Grand Pianofortes by Mr. H. J. Lincoln and Mr. Adolph Ries.—Tickets, for each Lecture, 1s., 2s. and 3s. at the principal Musicians' and at the Institution.

**HANDEL FESTIVAL.—NOTICE.—** The COMPLETE PROGRAMME of Arrangements may be had on application at 2, Exeter Hall.

Intending purchasers of Tickets are reminded that the Ticket Office at the Crystal Palace and at Exeter Hall will be opened for the sale of Tickets for the above-named Stalls Tickets on MONDAY MORNING, next, the 3rd of March.

Post-Office Orders and Cheques to be payable to the order of George Grove, Esq.

The price of Tickets is two and a-half guineas the set for the three days, or one guinea for each ticket for one day.—A few Stalls will be reserved in each Corner Gallery at Five guineas the set.

**QUEKETT MEMORIAL FUND.**

Already Subscribed, 5561. 6s.

The money to be invested in the hands of Trustees for the Benefit of the Four Sons of the late Professor Quekett, F.R.S., when their School of Engineering is complete.

Working Committee.—Professor Owen, F.R.S.; The Hon. and Rev. Lord B. G. Osborne; Professor George Busk, F.R.S.; Dr. Bence Jones, F.R.S.; Frankland Buckland, Esq. M.A. M.R.C.S.; Dr. Lionel S. Beale, F.R.S. Hon. Sec., King's College, London.—Subscription Lists forwarded on application.

Bankers—Messrs. Twining, Strand.

**GEOLoGICAL EXCURSION.—** Prof. TEN-

NANT will accompany his CLASS on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, to MAIDSTON, to examine the Greensand, Gault and Chalk of the District; any Old Student or Member of the GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION desirous of the Party, Professor TENANT, or any other, is invited to apply to the Rev. Mr. Wiltshire and Mr. Bensted. The Train leaves London Bridge, at 10.15 A.M.—Fare, Second Class, 4s. for double journey.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE, MARYLEBONE.**

Mr. H. G. Osborne; Professor George Busk, F.R.S.; Dr. Bence Jones, F.R.S.; Frankland Buckland, Esq. M.A. M.R.C.S.; Dr. Lionel S. Beale, F.R.S. Hon. Sec., King's College, London.—Subscription Lists forwarded on application.

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**CLASS for LADIES.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.**

On FRIDAY, March 7. Mr. GEORGE MACDONALD will receive PUPILS for the remaining Half of the Course. The Class will meet every Friday till the end of June.

Hour, 11 A.M.—Terms, Three Guineas.—Tudor Lodge, Albert-street, Regent's Park, N.W.

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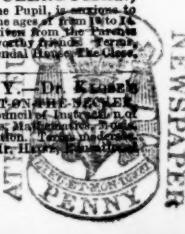
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**FRENCH PLAYS** read by MADAME RASCHÉ BRION at Dr. Kinkel's, 29, Bloomsbury-road, Paddington, every Friday evening, March 1st, 8.30, in the Birmingham. On SATURDAY, March 8th, Molére's *Misanthrope*—Prospectus and Tickets at Roland's, Bookseller, Berners-street, and at Melliship & Harris's, Stationery Warehouse, 62, Westbourne-grove, W.

### QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

The Professorship of Modern Languages in the Queen's College, Belfast, being now vacant, Candidates for that office are required to forward their Testimonials to the Under-Secretary of State, Castle-street, Dublin, 1862. The APPOINTMENT is in order that the same may be submitted to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant.

The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship will have to enter upon his duties immediately after his appointment.

Dublin Castle, 24th February, 1862.

#### HEAD-MASTERSHIP.

### SWANSEA GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, 1862.—

Persons desirous of receiving this Appointment are requested to forward their Application and Testimonials to the Official Visitor, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., Margam Park, Talybont, Glamorganshire, on or before the 1st of March next.

The School will be open to the Boarders.

Copies of the Bye-Laws and other particulars may be obtained on sending eight postage-stamps and address to Mr. William Morris, Stamp-Office, Swansea.

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Swansea, Feb. 17, 1862.

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J. T. ARCHER, Islington,

A. PAXON, Twickenham, } Passed.

E. R. SOUPER, Perth, W. Australia, } Passed.

M. M. HODGES, London, } Passed.

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The SCHOOL RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, Jan. 22. For Prospective pupils apply to either of the Head-Masters; or to Messrs. Bell & Daldy, 186, Fleet-street, London.

**HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (the Queen's CONCERT-ROOMS).**—Ladies and Gentlemen who propose using these ROOMS for CONCERTS, Balls, Lectures, Entertainments, &c., are requested to apply to Mr. R. A. Alexander, holding Religions or other Meetings, are respectfully invited to make early application, as Engagements are being rapidly made.—Apply at the Rooms, or to ROBERT COCKS & Co., 6, New Burlington-street, W., and 4, Hanover-square.

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**COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.** Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

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\* ADVERTISEMENTS for the FIRST NUMBER must be forwarded to the Publishers not later than the 13th of MARCH.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

## LITERATURE

*The Correspondence of Leigh Hunt.* Edited by his Eldest Son. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The Correspondence of Leigh Hunt, pleasant and valuable as it is, with all drawbacks and limitations, would have been more pleasant and as valuable if the connecting and explanatory matter had been a little less personal and apologetical. The tone of apology needlessly perpetuates that uneasiness and disapproval which will intrude themselves so often as we return to consider the "works and days" of Leigh Hunt; genial as the man was, full of quaint fancy, rich in appreciation of everything that is beautiful. Why once again recall his known disregard of responsibility—representing it in the light of a misfortune impossible to be corrected? Why oblige us to confront it as a weakness, which, once self-ascertained, should, at least, have been striven against, not leaned to and toyed with? It is in no pharisaical spirit regarding one who added treasure to the stores of the English man of letters that we protest, but in vindication of the strength of all who are born imaginative men. Never was poet during a long career more devotedly upheld by sympathy than Leigh Hunt. This is sparingly indicated by the editor; names and circumstances are omitted from the record which should not have been passed over, if the story of his disordered fortunes was to be illustrated at all.

This matter disposed of as a mistake, let us turn to the rich mine of story, anecdote and character contained in the Correspondence. The letters begin early in the century; some of the first are addressed to the young lady whom Leigh Hunt afterwards married,—and whose sister, it is more than hinted, admired him. They contain a sprinkling of anecdotes concerning celebrities, small and great, then before the town; besides the usual amount of protestation and delicious egotism concerning hopes, prospects and enjoyments, which is never so long-drawn as to be wearisome between lovers, though of little value to the world outside the faery ring. From the first a characteristic story of an almost forgotten musician may be drawn:—

"Bess and I spent a very pleasant evening on Friday at Mr. Button's, where we heard the celebrated Barthelemon play a few solos on the violin. Bess said she never liked the violin before: he brings a tone from it like the upper notes of a flageolet. This musical little antique is supposed to be five or six and seventy, and married the other day a vulgar girl of twenty-five: they had a little one, which died a few months ago, and the old gentleman told Mr. Button that he was obliged to stay at home the same evening, because Mrs. Barthelemon was so miserable. 'And so,' continued he, 'I sat with her, and comforted her, and played a game of cards to amuse her.'"

Presently come recommendations of Bage's novels (how few know even the name of the author of 'Hermsprong' now!),—notices of early snatches of song set by Whitaker (then a popular ballad-maker) and Horsley,—memoranda made during a country tour in 1811. Shelley soon enters on the scene, introducing himself by warm commendations of Hunt's liberal intrepidity in politics;—next appear Jeremy Bentham and Lord Brougham. A letter from the last-named statesman, now to be given, date 1812, shows that 'Rimini' was in progress:—

"My dear Sir,—I have expected your verses, and looked for much soothing from them during

the tedium and strife of the circuit. I have been prevented from sending the notes on Ravenna by law business, and the correspondence arising out of the Orders in Council, and the kindness of the people towards me on that score—a kindness which is so utterly beyond my deserts, that it touches me infinitely, and makes me ashamed of myself. It also gives the lie to much of what foolish and hard-hearted spoilt men say against the people. I have caused some out-of-the-way books on Italy to be looked out in Westminster, for the purpose of seeing what they say of Ravenna. As soon as I get there, I shall have the passages extracted. The Luddite mania, and, in general, the alarms of the Tories, are less in this county than, in town, we have supposed. The sensible part of mankind, even of the magistrates, laugh at it. But those who do believe, believe by wholesale. They talk of the German novels, secret tribunals, and believe that everything is here, all of a sudden, organized like them! The judge (Bayley) has disconcerted such silly alarms; and all the persons accused are acquitted, to the infinite discomfiture of the loyal prosecutors. The prosecutions were all carried on by Government, with a great fracas and apparatus. The Luddites then carried on the attack in their turn, and 't other day I got large damages against a constable for accusing (and arresting) a man of being an arms-stealer. This also greatly alarms the loyal."

In 1812 the great moment of Leigh Hunt's life arrived—the often-recounted libel-prosecution of the *Examiner* for the blasphemy there emitted against "the most complete gentleman in Europe," followed by the two years' imprisonment of the offender in Surrey Gaol. The extent to which Blasphemy's martyrdom was relieved of its weariness by the society and kind offices of some of the brightest and boldest spirits of the epoch, has become a matter of literary history, honourable to all concerned:—

"On Saturday [he writes], Mitchell [Aristophanes Mitchell] and Alsager dined with me; on Saturday, Mr. Symonds ('Don't make us a fright'); and yesterday, Mitchell, Barnes, Sir John S—, Mrs. Scott, and Henry, who succeeded Marriott the day before. \* \* Yesterday Mitchell and Alsager dined with us, and while we were chattering over our wine, Brougham called in, and we had a delightful conversation on various things till six, when he was obliged to go. You wish me to tell you about these conversations; but it is difficult, and perhaps would not be altogether amusing, to bring together the scattered members of a miscellaneous discourse. We talked on all sorts of subjects—politics, histories, poets, orators, languages, music, painting, &c."

Even Miss Edgeworth, the prudential, was drawn into the circle; while later Leigh Hunt describes a visit paid him by Lord Byron:—

"I have had Lord B. here again. He came on Sunday, by himself, in a very frank, uncen-  
tuous manner, and knowing what I wanted for my poem, brought me the last new Travels in Italy, in two quarto volumes, of which he requests my acceptance, with the air of one who did not seem to think himself conferring the least obligation. This will please you. It strikes me that he and I shall become friends, literally and cordially speaking: there is something in the texture of his mind and feelings that seems to resemble mine to a thread; I think we are cut out of the same piece, only a different wear may have altered our respective naps a little. Thomas Moore and he dine with me again in a few days; and if you do not see the former when you return, perhaps you may his lordship, who will be pleased, I am sure, to know you and become acquainted. \* \* But Haydon, I forgot to mention him, and yet I ought to tell you by all means that he was here yesterday morning before I was up, calling for his breakfast, and sending those laughs of his about the place that sound like the trumpets of Jericho, and threaten to have the same effect. He really said he could not wait, and by dint of perseverance obtained an egg, though Bess obstinately

refused to make the tea before I appeared. He came and knocked at my door, but I told him it was a fine opportunity to acquire a little patience. I am afraid it is very wicked of me to tell this story to you. He and Wilkie dine with me next Sunday, at three."

It may seem strange to call these prison days the golden days of Hunt's life;—yet were so. Among the letters to the prisoner (dated 1814), the following from Moore is characteristic: one among the best letters we recollect from his pen.—

"I am as great a foe to critics as poor Hopner was to *connaisseurs* in painting. They expose a vast deal of absurdity, to be sure; and if it is of much importance to know why we are pleased or displeased, they tell us,—but I am quite certain that the watchful rigour they exercise in these days is, among other things, fatal to the little genius that's left us. If Wordsworth's absurdities had not been so rudely handled, we should have had more of his greatness; and I think there is but little doubt that if Shakespeare had critics standing sentinels over every pun and conceit that wanted to escape, we should have lost many a beauty that has rushed out headlong with them. It is the *talent* of our present race of critics that makes them as pernicious as they are formidable. No man of sensibility or modesty (and these qualities generally accompany true genius) can write a line without having the dread of these persons before his eyes; and he who is obliged to *pick his steps* will never win the Olympic race. But it has always been the sign of an age of mediocrity. The great critics of Greece and Rome appeared after the sunset of genius, and (if I may descend to so low a comparison) were like the poor emigrants' cook, talking learnedly of the art of dressing when there was no more meat left to dress. I could write much more nonsense upon this subject, but I have not time even for nonsense. All I want is to win you over from those ministers of literary police, the critics. You are much too good for them: you can produce *text*, and must not waste your time in *comment*; there's but few of these fellows have the *creative power*. \* \* Now, to tell you the truth, all the above half-serious and half-laughing rhapsody is in pure revenge for your attack upon my *deus and flowers*, which lovely things I shall never tread amongst again, without a disturbing recollection of the blight you have scattered over them; and it is curious enough that, in an epilogue I have just written for Mrs. Wilmot's forthcoming tragedy, two of the ingredients were actually those same dews and flowers, and I have accordingly dashed away the dews, but shall keep the flowers *for spite*. \* \* I am glad you found anything tolerable in the fifth number of the *Melodies*. I was by no means satisfied with them myself. We want *airs* sadly; and I could sing, with Cephalus, *Aura . . . venias*, &c. There's no writing well to bad music."

The last passage will strike oddly the ears of those who recollect the enthusiastic and highly-finished prefaces to the 'Irish Melodies.' It explains, however, the liberties taken by Moore with the tunes which he handled, and the principle on which 'The Groves of Blarney' was metamorphosed into 'The Last Rose of Summer.'

Here is a letter from Hunt to Mrs. Shelley in the interim betwixt his release and his journey to Italy, containing some characteristic fragments concerning people of more or less note:—

"Coulson is a good deal here; so are Hogg and Peacock, besides the Novelles, and a very nice couple, friends of theirs, a Mr. and Mrs. Gliddon. We had a most glorious twelfth-night, with *tea in the study at half-past six* (in the morning), and the women all sparkling to the last. The Lambs also we see at short intervals, and Alsager, and Hazlitt, who has just published a most bitter *γνῶθι σεαυτὸν* letter to Gifford, which said Gifford, by-the-bye, Shelley may be assured is his traducer, and not Southey. Southey is an honest man after

a fashion, and does not tell wilful lies. I have also made a very pleasant acquaintance in a young man of the name of Procter, who was a little boy at Harrow when Lord Byron was there, and who wrote the verses in the 'Pocket-Book' signed 'P. R.' Albeit bred up in different notions, he is a great admirer of Shelley's book, and has a fund of goodness and good taste in general. Young Curran, too, has been here three or four times; and there is a distant sort of endearment between me and the Lapwing. I beg pardon. Somebody told Mr. Godwin the other day that I said Milton was an atheist. So he wrote me a very polite letter to know what grounds I had for calling him so; and I answered and said, None,—having no grounds, and never having so called him. All that I had said was that Milton, latterly, never went to any place of worship, or had any worship in his house; and it turned out that I could not prove even this, having confused my memory betwixt some words in the proving of his will and an assertion of Toland's to that purpose. Upon which Godwin sent me a very pleasant answer, stating that he thought this would be the amount of the matter, and giving me a specimen of the way in which these things sometimes get into books. Hayley had said in his Life of Milton that Bacon was deformed; so Godwin (who tells me that he always makes a point of plaguing people on these subjects) wrote to him to know his authority; upon which Hayley returned for answer that he had no authority, but that he conceived 'he must have mistaken Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, for the Viscount St. Albans': a pretty difference between the crabbed politician, with a body as crooked as his soul, and the Hesperus of modern philosophy. Hogg and Peacock generally live here every Sunday, when the former is not on the circuit; and we pass very pleasant afternoons, talking of mythology, and the Greeks, and our old friends."

Later, we have notices of a tragedy to be offered to Drury Lane Theatre—elegantly graphic Italian letters from Mrs. Shelley—lamentations over the decline of the *Examiner*—and a criticism, which is curious as coming from one who was a professed critic himself.—Writing to Shelley, Hunt says:—

"Lord Byron, I suppose from modesty, on account of his being mentioned in it, did not say a word of 'Adonais,' though he was loud in his praise of 'Prometheus,' and, what you will not agree with him in, censure of the 'Cenci.' Certainly, if 'Marino Faliero' is a drama, the 'Cenci' is not—but that between ourselves. Lord Byron is reformed, as far as gallantry goes, and lives with a beautiful and sentimental Italian lady, who is as much attached to him as may be. I trust greatly to his intercourse with you, for his creed to become as pure as he thinks his conduct is. He has many generous and exalted qualities, but the canker of aristocracy wants to be cut out."

The first mildew belonging to the canker of mistrust may be found lurking in the above;—a change of note in the very next page is noticeable.—

"My dearest Friends,—We are coming. I feel the autumn so differently from the summer, and the accounts of the cheapness of living and education at Pisa are so inviting, that what with your kind persuasions, the proposal of Lord Byron, and last, be sure not least, the hope of seeing you again and trying to get my health back in your society, my brother as well as myself think I had better go. We hope to set off in a month from the date of this letter, not liking to delay our preparation till we hear from you again, on account of the approach of winter; so about the 21st of October we shall all set off, myself, Marianne, and the six children. With regard to the proposed publication of Lord B., about which you talk so modestly, he has it in his power, I believe, to set up not only myself and family in our finances again, but one of the best-hearted men in the world, my brother and his. I allude, of course, to the work in which he proposes me to join him."

Next came that disastrous journey to Italy, from which the fame of Leigh Hunt as a true-

hearted and independent man never recovered. The poet should never have written for hire that bad and faithless book—his 'Recollections' of the friend;—concerning whom he wrote home as follows from Genoa (which city Hunt elsewhere designates as in the south of Italy), some time after the catastrophe of Shelley's death. The letter is addressed to his sister-in-law:—

"Dearest Bebs mine,—Do not be startled at my returning your bank bill. I would have kept it had I been in want of it, hardly as I know it must have been earned; for not to have done so, would have been harder for you to bear. But you will be delighted to hear that we do not want it, and that our prospects of getting free from all embarrassment brighten every day. My brother had just sent me word that I could draw on him for 100L, which indeed I was very glad to do, though I could always procure what I wanted from Lord B., and living here is divinely cheap. So turn your money, dearest Bessy, to your own account; and even kiss money, once in your life, before it goes, for it has been against the lips of your grateful friend. These, and your love of so many good things in nature, are the traits in your character which always made it loveable to those who could see through your former infirmities of temper into the natural goodness of your heart; and it is these, and your sufferings and regrets on account of these infirmities,—to say nothing of the habit of connexion,—which always makes me count you among the great objects for which I live, and labour, and hope. To see my family not likely to be left destitute,—to see your sister well,—and to have you again with us, helping her, and reaping (for so you would think it) the reward of all you have got rid of, and all you have so well retained and sustained; these, together with my old irrepressible interest in behalf of Poles and Greeks, are my three great desiderata, and it shall want nothing on my part to obtain them all. If it is too late in the year for you to come over the mountains now, with their torrents and snows, you can no longer doubt of your ability to come over in the spring: for we are all 'realizing' it seems, as Lord Byron says, and I am certain that I shall be well able to give you the money for your journey then."

No subsequent quarrel,—no after-stoppage of the supplies from one (whom, we fancy, from the first Hunt may have mistrusted) whose want of reticence was known to every living creature conversant with him,—can ever be accepted as justification for the unhappy book which threw such a blight over the entire connexion—a blight once and for ever corroding its writer's own good faith.—The defence of Hunt's never having understood the value of money is disproved by the circumstances of this transaction;—and characteristic is it to observe how, at a later period, he seems to have fancied that a few equivocal words of explanatory regret should be allowed to efface the printed record of his own infidelity—and to have been aggrieved because the bitter castigation administered by Moore's satirical verses, written in the heat of immediate indignation, was not annulled by a suppression of the poem in the edition of its writer's collected works.

These Italian letters are either too much or too little annotated. There is one from Florence—date, July, 1824—addressed to Hunt's sister-in-law, Miss Kent—“Dearest Bebs”—which had better have been left out, unless it could be explained on what grounds Hunt reasoned (so far as he could reason) about the “fancies” hinted at as follows:—

“But what you tell me of the ‘fancies’ to which you still have a tendency, make me, I confess, think very seriously. If the doubt of the affection which I have for you has been the one thing which always disturbed your temper and peace, the constant disturbances to which your temper was liable were certainly, as far as yourself were concerned, the one thing which harassed mine; I will not

enter further into past matters of that description. I am sure you are very sorry for them, and I am equally sorry that you suffered so much in consequence, and that I was induced by the irritability of your temper to fancy doubtless, myself, many occasions for remonstrating with you upon it, that might have been spared. Had I been wiser, I believe I might have done away many of the other occasions; but we are apt to grow wise too late, and I am obliged to comfort myself with thinking that nobody more cordially wished you to be more happy than I did, my affection, as I have told you a thousand times, being greater for you than for any other human being, next to my wife and family; though doubtless it would have been somewhat added to, as I have told you also, had not the temper you derived from your constitution secretly led you to doubt whether I had so much, and then given occasion to make me render the doubt stronger. We have all faults that require mutual indulgence; and your error consisted in picturing to yourself an affection as if this fault of temper did not exist, and then being angry that it was not entirely of that amount. You must read all this in the very kindest tone, for so it is spoken. If I am graver than usual in any part of my letter, it is from finding that I do not appear to have the same chance as I thought I had of seeing us all comfortably situated here together. It is not, however, incompatible with the greater affection (indeed, it is quite the contrary) to say that I desire your comfort and tranquillity, and those of dear Mar., above any other consideration; and it is behaving like the very best, and best tempered affection, on your part to desire the same for me. I thank you very much for the candour of what you have stated, and must deserve the same cordial though painful thanks from you, by telling you, that as you still think yourself liable to those fancies, and hold yourself bound in kindness to forewarn me, so I, on my part, in consequence of the progress of years, and the perpetual demands made by intellectual labour on my constitution, am certainly not a whit stronger, if so strong, to meet them without exhibiting anything angry. I should be so vexed at their appearance, especially after the patient and tranquil manner in which you have borne yourself so long, that I should infallibly be most agitated; and a series of these agitations would have the worst possible effect both on myself and your sister.”

Here is another Florence letter to the same “Dearest Bebs,” or “Bessy mine,” with another unexplained allusion:—

“I have received your letter, and was startled to find how long it had been since I had written; but when you hear that I have been writing a long set of prayers and meditations for the use of those who are not of the Established Religious Opinion, which I felt it my duty to do, and which has half killed me, I shall be forgiven. Add to this, that we have no longer any female servant, so that I help to nurse the child, and that my brother's refusal to insert the *Wishing Caps* every week, has put me upon the necessity of accepting employment elsewhere, in order to add to my annuity of 100L a year, and you will, I am sure, put the kindest and least melancholy construction upon everything I have said and shall say, if it be only to make the burden of all our common anxieties as little as possible. I could have given a great deal to be able to answer your letter on the spot. These long posts are frightful things, when the feelings are concerned. But patience, patience. This is my old lesson, and I am obliged to practise it still. You are very much in the wrong, if you suppose that anything is in the way of your journey, as far as concerns Marianne. She was disconcerted indeed at your taking no notice of her in your letter, except by what seemed to imply a horror of having anything to do with her needle-work. Needle-work is a thing for which she herself has much less respect than formerly, though she is still forced to attend to it. But she is quite persuaded, as well as myself, that you could have been of pleasanter service to us than in that manner. I dwell the more upon this, because you evidently misconstrue

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the feelings under which she alluded to your non-mention of her. You did not mention her at all, that is certain, nor allude to her, unless the mention of the needle-work included an allusion; and you should not put the hardest construction upon a sense of omission, which might arise from a modification of the very kindest nature, and I am quite certain did so. Your sister would be extremely glad of a female companion."

Whence came the 100/- annuity, some will ask? Can it have been a genial and generous ministrations from one whose name appears in these pages charily, but who yet was an influential and munificent friend to the imprudent and improvident poet?

Here (to change the key) is a letter from Mrs. Shelley, which shows her in a character hitherto unknown,—ironical as well as melancholy:—

"Paris, 18th August [1823].

"My dear Hunt,—I have just returned from spending three days at Versailles. I went to dine and sleep one night, and the Kennys being there, and my dining at their house, made me remain a day longer than I intended. H. S. was very polite, as was also Mrs. S., who in truth is in very delicate health; besides Eliza and Horace, they have only one child, a little girl, two and a half years old, all life and spirits and chattering. Eliza is at home; she seems a nice girl enough, and H. S. seems happy in his domestic circle, pleased with France, which Mrs. S. is not, so they will return to England—God knows when. I was pleased to see the Kennys, especially Kenny, since he is much, dear Hunt, in your circle, and I asked him, accordingly, a number of questions. They have an immense family, and a little house quite full—and in the midst of a horde of uninteresting beings, one graceful and amiable creature, Louisa Holcroft, the eldest of Holcroft's girls by Mrs. Kenny, she is now, I suppose, about two-and-twenty; she attends to the whole family, and her gentleness and sweetness seems the spirit to set all right. I like to see her and Kenny together, they appear so affectionately attached. You would like to see them, too; very pretty, with bright eyes and animated but unaffected and simple manners, her blushes cover her cheeks whenever she speaks, or whenever mamma is going to tell an unlucky story, which she has vainly endeavoured to interrupt with, 'Oh, mamma, not that.' Kenny has just brought out an extremely successful opera at the Haymarket. It was to have been played at Drury Lane, but 'Constantia gone! Amazement!' (I made them laugh by telling them this) refused to act if he did not have Elliston's part, which would not be conceded to him. Poor Kenny is in spirits at the success of his piece, and is not half so nervous as he was, neither apparently or really, as Louisa tells me. I have a sort of instinctive liking for these *authors*, and, besides, was glad to talk of something with a person of observation after having exhausted my nothings with Mrs. ——: so, Louisa, Kenny, and I, drew together in a corner, and talked first of the Godwins, and then of the Lambs. I will reverse this order in writing of them to you. Two years ago, the Lambs made an excursion to France. When at Amiens, poor Miss L. was taken ill in her usual way, and Lamb was in despair. He met, however, with some acquaintances, who got Miss L. into proper hands, and L. came on to Versailles, and stayed with the Kenny's, going on very well, if the French wine had not been too good for him: so I found him no favourite with the S.'s. Poor Miss L. is again ill just now. They have been moving, renouncing town and country, to take one which was neither nor either—at Islington, I think, they said. Kenny was loud in her praise, saying that he thought her a faultless creature—possessing every virtue under heaven. He was annoyed to find L. more reserved and shut up than usual, avoiding his old friends, and not so cordial or amiable as his wont. I asked him about Hazlitt. This love-sick youth, jilted by Infelice, has taken to falling in love. He told Kenny that, whereas, formerly, he thought women silly, unamusing toys, and people with whose society he delighted to dispense, he was now only happy where they were, and given up to the admiration

of their interesting foibles and amiable weaknesses. He is the humble servant of all marriageable young ladies. Oh, Polly! Wordsworth was in town not long ago, publishing, and looking old. Coleridge is well, having been ill. I heard little else—except that the reign of Cant in England is growing wider and stronger each day. *John Bull* (the newspaper) attacked the licenser of the theatres for allowing a piece to pass with improper expressions; so the next farce was sent back to the theatre with a note from the licenser to say that in the farce there were nine *damns*, and two equi-vocal words which, considering what *John Bull* said, he could not permit to pass. *John Bull* is conducted by Hook, a man I know nothing of, but whom H. S. and Kenny joined in abusing as the publisher and speaker of greater blasphemies, indecencies, &c. than any person in the world. My utter surprise is, why they have not pounced upon *Valperga*. . . . — Believe me, faithfully yours,

MARY W. SHELLEY.

Having incidentally mentioned the Lambs, we will close our extracts by a true specimen of *Eliza*-ware, worth any other sixty pages of this book. Even to those who cannot expect a foot-note explaining every name and epithet, the inbred raciness and whimsy of its banter must be apparent:—

"Illustrissimo Signor,—I have obeyed your mandate to a titillate. I accompany this with a volume. But what have you done with the first I sent you?—have you swapt it with some lazzaroni for macaroni? or pledged it with a gondolier for a passage? Peradventuri the Cardinal Gonsalvi took a fancy to it:—his Eminence has done my Nearness an honour. 'Tis but a step to the Vatican. As you judge, my works do not enrich the workman, but I get vat I can for 'em. They keep dragging me on, a poor, worn mill-horse, in the eternal round of the damn'd magazine; but 'tis they are blind, not I. Colburn (where I recognise with delight the gay W. Honeycomb renovated) hath the ascendancy. I was with the Novello's last week. They have a large, cheap house and garden, with a dainty library (magnificent) without books. But what will make you bless yourself (I am too old for wonder), something has touched the right organ in Vincenzo at last. He attends a Wesleyan chapel on Kingsland Green. He at first tried to laugh it off—he only went for the singing; but the cloven foot—I retract—the Lamb's trotters—are at length apparent. Mary Isabella attributes it to a lightness induced by his headaches. But I think I see in it a less accidental influence. Mr. Clark is at perfect staggers! the whole fabric of his infidelity is shaken. He has no one to join him in his horse-insults and indecent obstreperousnesses against Christianity, for Holmes (the bonny Holmes) is gone to Salisbury to be organist, and Isabella and the Clark make but a feeble quorum. The children have all nice, little clasped pray-books, and I have laid out 7s. 8d. in Watts's Hymns for Christmas presents for them. The eldest girl alone holds out; she has been at Boulogne, skirting upon the vast focus of atheism, and imported bad principles in patois French. But the strongholds are crumbling. N. appears as yet to have but a confused notion of the Atonement. It makes him giddy, he says, to think much about it. But such giddiness is spiritual sobriety. Well, Byron is gone, and —— is now the best poet in England. Fill up the gap to your fancy. Barry Cornwall has at last carried the pretty A. S. They are just in the treacle-moon. Hope it won't clog his wings—gaum we used to say at school. Mary, my sister, has worn me out with eight weeks' cold and toothache, her average complement in the winter, and it will not go away. She is otherwise well, and reads novels all day long. She has had an exempt year, a good year, for which, forgetting the minor calamity, she and I are most thankful. Alsager is in a flourishing house, with wife and children about him, in Mecklenburgh Square—almost too fine to visit. Baron Field is come home from Sydney, but as yet I can hear no tidings of a pension. He is plump and friendly, his wife really a very superior woman. He resumes the bar. I have got acquainted with Mr. Irving, the Scotch preacher, whose fame

must have reached you. He is a humble disciple at the foot of Gamaliel S. T. C. Judge how his own sectarians must stare when I tell you he has dedicated a book to S. T. C., acknowledging to have learnt more of the nature of Faith, Christianity, and Christian Church, from him than from all the men he ever conversed with. He is a most amiable, sincere, modest man in a room, this Boanerges in the temple. Mrs. Montague told him the dedication would do him no good. 'That shall be a reason for doing it,' was his answer. Judge, now, whether this man be a quack. Dear H., take this imperfect notelet for a letter; it looks so much the more like conversing on nearer terms. Love to all the Hunts, old friend Thornton, and all.—Yours ever,

C. LAMB."

There are few epistles so good as the above to be got out of these two volumes. Leigh Hunt himself shines but as a star of the second magnitude, when considered as a correspondent. He fell to the ground half-way betwixt sincerity and humour; was prettily sentimental, even when he wrote of the authors whom he loved the best and addressed the people who had the most generously assisted him. Such signs of earnestness as he gave throughout a long and tangled life (not one, we conceive, of extraordinary suffering to himself) are manifested in his printed works—in his 'Rimini,' in his 'Sir Ralph Esher' (a novel which preceded 'Esmond'), and in that singular, morbid, yet permanent tragedy, 'The Legend of Florence.' The letters printed after his return to England, which make a large half of the collection, are less bright than those belonging to the period of his earlier life.

*A Bill to facilitate the Proof of Title to, and the Conveyance of, Real Estates. Presented to the House of Lords, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862. With the Lord Chancellor's Speech introducing the Measure. (Stevens & Co.)*

For full two hundred years the difficulty, expense and delay attending the conveyance of real estate in England, has been an admitted evil. In the year 1669, a Committee of the Lords declared the uncertainty of titles to be the cause of the decay in the value of land, and recommended a system of registration. Since that time committees and commissions have from time to time recognized the evil, but little has been done to remedy it. Of late years, indeed, various well-meant attempts to simplify titles and to shorten conveyances have been made; but these have been practically repealed forthwith by the conveyancers, and the last and most vigorous of these efforts has resulted in the retention of most of the old forms, which were intended to be got rid of, and the addition, by some practitioners, of another form excluding the statute from any operation with respect to the document in hand.

In the mean time, the position of the Englishman with respect to the disposition of his property has been such as nothing could prove to be possible, except its actual existence. If he desires to realize property of the value of 30,000/-, consisting of stock, or ships, or shares in public undertakings, the transaction is completed in a few hours, and at small expense, and the evidence of the transaction is carried away in the purchaser's purse or his waistcoat-pocket. If, on the other hand, he wants to sell a cottage or a few fields, of the value of 500/-, he must look up all the documents connected with the property, dated within the preceding sixty years. His solicitor must then make an abstract of their contents. This abstract is sent to the solicitor for the other party, and is by him submitted to counsel learned in objections on behalf of the purchaser. The defects or difficulties having been pointed out, are put into

the form of requisitions; then come answers to requisitions, further requisitions, and so on, until, after enormous delay and expense, the title is accepted and the sale completed; or else a suit for the specific performance of the contract is commenced, as the case may be.

Supposing the sale to be completed, the transaction is carried out by a cumbersome parchment document, which the purchaser can just carry,—but which he cannot understand, and can hardly read. Moreover, the purchaser is in little better position for all the sifting that has taken place than the person from whom he has just purchased had been. If he desires, a few months later, to sell or mortgage the property, his title will be subjected to the same searching examination; and another gentleman, learned in objections, will re-consider the effect of the same documents, and try if he cannot find out some defect which has escaped the notice of the objector previously consulted.

Of course, all sensible men, who are not lawyers, have long suspected that this great disparity which exists between the facilities afforded for dealing with different kinds of property might be got rid of, or greatly decreased. Lawyers of enlarged views have known that this was so, and have honestly striven to amend a state of things which, however profitable to some branches of the profession, is by no means creditable to it. Lawyers of another class have, however, always maintained that the evils complained of are only such as are incident to this species of property, and that they must exist so long as the full liberty of settling real estates is retained. They object that no system of registration of estates could be made to act while our law remains as it is; and that even if established, owners of land would not avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a parliamentary and indefeasible title.

There is proverbially nothing like "a precedent" for carrying conviction to the legal mind; and fortunately we are not without one in this case. The experiment has, to some extent, been tried in Ireland; and the measure under which this has been done has been forced upon the legislature by the general desire to obtain this parliamentary title.

The object of the Irish Encumbered Estates Act was to facilitate the sale of those estates; and to effect this a parliamentary and indefeasible title was given to the purchasers under the Act. This statutory title was so much coveted, that where sales were in contemplation fictitious incumbrances were resorted to in order to bring the estate which was to be sold within the jurisdiction of the Court. This being so, by a late Act the "Landed Estates Court of Ireland" was established, with power to effect sales of land, whether incumbered or otherwise, and to confer an indefeasible title upon the purchaser. If the Act had stopped here, no doubt fictitious sales would have been resorted to with a view to obtain this statutory title; and, therefore, it was further provided that an absolute owner of land might obtain a declaration of indefeasible title. This Act has now been in operation since 1858; and under the provisions of this and the Encumbered Estates Act nearly one-third of the whole area of Ireland has changed hands. We have the fullest proof of the beneficial operation of these Acts, and that the errors that have occurred in the transactions which have taken place under them have been few and quite insignificant.

In the session of parliament which succeeded that in which the Landed Estates Court of Ireland was established, a Bill was introduced by Sir Hugh Cairns (then Solicitor General), which proposed generally to attain the same ends as

are sought for by the present Bill, although the objects of this Bill are somewhat more extensive, and the machinery now suggested is in some respects different. That Bill was introduced in a speech of singular ability by Sir Hugh Cairns, and was warmly supported by the present Chancellor, then Sir Richard Bethell. It was, however, in its later stages strongly opposed by Lord St. Leonards in the Lords, and by Mr. Malins in the Commons. But the Bill found a more deadly opponent than those we have mentioned (although the name of St. Leonards is a tower of strength), in the political weakness of Lord Derby's government, and it was swept away in the dissolution of the Parliament in 1859.

We cannot of course enter into the details of the present Bill, since its sections are 154 in number, and, strange to say, we believe that its matter could not well be comprised in a smaller space. Its principal feature is the establishment of a registry of title to lands, which is to consist of two parts: in one of these the recorded title is to be indefeasible and guaranteed; in the other the recorded title is not indefeasible, but may become so at a future time. The registry as to each class is to consist of three books. The first book is to contain a description of the estate only, with a plan and number attached, and is to refer to the second book, which is to be the record of the title. In this second book the existing estates, powers and interest in the land, are to be concisely stated; and the third book is to be a registry of mortgages, in which all incumbrances affecting the land are to be recorded. Registry is of course optional, not compulsory.

The staff by which the Act is to operate is to consist of a Registrar, with the aid of assistant Registrars (not exceeding three in number), and such examiners of title as the Lord Chancellor with the consent of the Treasury may fix. Before registration, the title is to be examined by the registrar and examiners; and no title is to be accepted for registration with a guarantee of title, unless it is held under a marketable title, according to the practice of a Court of Equity. Any question of title may be referred to a Judge of the Court of Chancery, and this Judge may make a declaration of the validity of the title subject to some exception or qualification, and then the estate may be registered with an exception or reservation of the rights of the person having a contingent or uncertain claim. The exact description of the estate having been settled, and also verified on oath by the owner, advertisements are to be published, and notices are to be given to the neighbouring occupiers; and if no objection be substantiated, the registration is to be made. From the time of such registration the person named is, for all the purposes of any sale, mortgage or contract for valuable consideration, to be absolutely and indefeasibly entitled to the estate.

The registration without guarantee of title may be obtained by any person who shall have been in possession of the estate as owner for ten years; and if the land is accepted for registration, the registrar is to record the time or circumstance upon which a guarantee of title shall attach. When the time arrives or the event happens, a Judge of Chancery may direct the transfer of the land to the registry of estates with guarantee of title. Estates held for terms of which fifty years are still unexpired may be registered with guarantee of title in the same way as estates of freehold. Any person claiming an interest in lands proposed to be registered, may enter a *caveat* against registration; and the objector thereupon becomes a creature hitherto unknown to the English language, namely, "a cautioner."

Any subsequent dealing with a registered estate must be recorded; and in case of a

difficulty as to the true construction of any instrument, the registrar may record the exact words of the document, leaving the question of construction open.

In case, after guarantee of title shall have attached, any person shall establish an interest in the land, this is not to prejudice the estate, but the claimant is to be compensated out of the Consolidated Fund; and if the registration has been obtained by fraud, the person who has practised the fraud becomes a debtor to the Crown for the amount. The registry is to be at all times open to a registered proprietor or to any person authorized by him, but to no other person. The Schedule to the Act contains forms of assurance. A conveyance occupies about two lines, and a mortgage, with powers of sale, seven! The principal points in which this Bill differs from the former attempt at legislation are, in the first place, that it is applicable to leaseholds; and, secondly, that it does not propose to establish any new Court, but works under the Court of Chancery. Copyhold estates are not within the operation of the proposed Act.

Such is the outline of the Bill which the Lord Chancellor introduced into the House of Lords a few nights since. That the difficulty of dealing with a subject of this nature is great, no one who duly estimates the strength of old-established usage in England, and of the powerful interests which the proposed change is supposed prejudicially to affect, can for a moment doubt. But if the work is laborious, it is undertaken by a strong man—one who, in the other house of Parliament, prevailed against a champion more formidable than any he will have to encounter upon this question in the House of Lords, when he established Sir Cresswell Cresswell in spite of Mr. Gladstone. In the House of Commons the Bill will, we presume, have the support of the greatest legal orator of the day, since it is, as we have said, in its main scope the same as that introduced by Sir Hugh Cairns in 1859. That the opposition both in and out of Parliament will be considerable, there can be no doubt. Not only is every measure of the large proportion of the present open to much fair criticism, but it is also very pleasant to the smaller fry of the law to talk of the "astounding legal mistakes" of the Chancellor, palliating some as merely indicating a want of reading, while others prove his "ignorance of the first principles of equity."

If we wait for a perfect Act, we shall have none at all. Parliament has been for two hundred years considering the matter, and the House of Lords, whose usual occupation is to check rash legislation, may now fairly set an example of activity to the Lower House, in a matter which the Lords are peculiarly fitted to discuss, and upon which both Houses have been too slothful.

*A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnudus and Branchidae.* By C. T. Newton, M.A., assisted by R. P. Pullan. Part I. (Day & Son.)

The birthplace of Herodotus, Dionysius and Heracitus, site of the Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world, Halicarnassus has always been an object of curiosity. The accounts of various travellers and of the ancient historians—the former affirming the latter's testimony to the splendour of the edifice by the immensity of its remains—led the minds of men to this subject. Even as a work of Art, the Mausoleum never escaped memory; for in the Grimani Palace at Genoa a single slab of its frieze has been preserved since 1402, when

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The Knights of St. John built their Castle of St. Peter on the very acropolis of the parent Argive colony, whose splendid nature evinced itself in this edifice. Some Hospitaller must have carried the slab in question to the Superb City. Martial wandered about the tomb; Lucian made its tenant describe it after death when discoursing with Diogenes. Pausanias, Gregory Nazianzenus, Porphyrius, Eudocia and Eustathius continued till the twelfth century after Christ the story of a work wrought three hundred and fifty years before our era begins. It is not recorded when, or even how, destruction came upon this wonder. Fontanus says the Hospitallers found its materials handy for their work; yet much must have remained standing when Cepio, in 1472, described the ruin, and use was again made of the marbles in 1480 and 1522. On the last occasion De la Tourette described himself as having seen the Amazon-Fights on the frieze, and the steps of white marble Mr. Newton found only the other year (1857). No doubt this glory of the world, that had stood tolerably intact for sixteen hundred years, whose dedication Isocrates had celebrated, which Scopas carved upon, which Alexander spared, met its ruin by such an earthquake, rolling the chariot of Mausolus from its apex to the dust.

The natives of Halicarnassus were a mixed people of Carians, Leleges and Dorians, whose queen, Artemisia, had assisted Xerxes against the Greeks with a powerful fleet. The Carians had ever been great at sea. It was a Carian, Scylax, whom Darius sent to circumnavigate Africa; and he accomplished the feat, says Herodotus. It was, doubtless, this national proclivity which induced the removal of the seat of government from Mylassa, the inland capital of Caria, to Halicarnassus, whose well-guarded harbour suited a maritime people, and afforded a splendid field for architectural display by its form, rising like a theatre, in graded terraces from the shore. Mausolus, after the Asiatic fashion, married his sister Artemisia, and seems to have been strong-willed and crafty, unscrupulous in amassing money by all sorts of fashions. Of his cheating propensities we know how the Mylassians trusted him with a sum of money wherewith to fortify their city. This he avered the Deity forbade him to do, and, retaining the cash, coolly employed it to improve the city of Halicarnassus. Condalus, his deputy, produced to the Lycians a forged decree from the suzerain king of Persia, ordering their hair, which they liked to wear long, to be cut off, to supply the court with wigs. Deceived, the Lycians compounded for their hair with a poll-tax. By such means, we may presume, was the money obtained for building this famous monument. Mausolus was the son of Hekatomnus; his sister-wife (the second Artemisia) succeeded him. Their brother Idrius reigned next, whose sister-wife Ada, at his death, took the throne. Pixodarus, third son of Hekatomnus, expelled her; but her partisans aided Alexander to conquer Caria and take Halicarnassus. It is notable that Alexander himself had intrigued with this very Pixodarus to marry his daughter—a proof of the dignity of the Carian monarch. There is no doubt that the Mausoleum was commenced in the lifetime of Mausolus himself, continued after his death by his widow, and its completion celebrated with the greatest pomp. Theodektes obtained the prize for a tragedy, and Theopompus vanquished Isocrates, his master, in rhetoric. The architects of the tomb were Satyros and Pythios. Pliny says it was a peristyle building, surmounted by a pyramid, on the summit of which was a chariot-group in marble, wrought by Pythios.

The decorations were carved by Scopas, Leochares, Bryaxis and Timotheus. It is always spoken of as a work of extreme costliness—a report confirmed by the discovered remains. Nevertheless, it is almost ascertained to have remained unplundered as late as the time of Nazianzen, the fourth century after Christ. How it was entered by the Knights of St. John, the Commander de la Tourette, a Lyons knight, relates as follows. He had been sent with others to strengthen the Castle of St. Peter at Budrum against an attack from Sultan Soliman (1522). Mr. Pullan is of opinion that it is not to be understood that earth had accumulated round the pyramid of steps, but a staircase (*perron*) discovered in the basement:

"When these knights had arrived at Mesy (Budrum), they at once commenced fortifying the castle; and looking about for stones wherewith to make lime, found no more suitable or more easily got at than certain steps of white marble, raised in the form of a terrace (*perron*) in the middle of a level field near the port which had formerly been the great Place of Halicarnassus. They therefore pulled down and took away these marble steps, and, finding the stone good, proceeded, after having destroyed the little masonry remaining above ground, to dig lower down, in the hope of finding more. In this attempt they had great success, for in a short time they perceived that, the deeper they went, the more the structure was enlarged at the base, supplying them not only with stone for making lime, but also for building. After four or five days, having laid bare a great space one afternoon, they saw an opening as into a cellar. Taking a candle, they let themselves down through this opening, and found that it led into a fine large square apartment, ornamented all round with columns of marble, with their bases, capitals, architrave, frieze, and cornices, engraved and sculptured in half-relief. The space between the columns was lined with slabs and bands of marbles of different colours, ornamented with mouldings and sculptures, in harmony with the rest of the work, and inserted in the white ground of the wall, where battle-scenes were represented sculptured in relief. Having at first admired these works, and entertained their fancy with the singularity of the sculpture, they pulled it to pieces, and broke up the whole of it, applying it to the same purpose as the rest. Besides this apartment, they found afterwards a very low door, which led into another apartment, serving as an antechamber, where was a sepulchre, with its vase and helmet (*tymbre*), of white marble, very beautiful, and of marvellous lustre. This sepulchre, for want of time, they did not open, the retreat having already sounded. The day after, when they returned, they found the tomb opened, and the earth all round strewn with fragments of cloth of gold, and spangles of the same metal, which made them suppose that the pirates, who hovered along this coast, having some inkling of what had been discovered, had visited the place during the night, and had removed the lid of the sepulchre. It is supposed that they discovered in it much treasure."

The spangles of gold had been sewn on the garments of the dead, such as are discovered in other royal Greek tombs. Some of the slabs thus ravished were built into the walls of the castle ornamentally. Thévenot, about the seventeenth century, saw them. Dalton drew them, and many notices appeared; Lord Stratford got them removed to England, in 1847. Mr. Newton had interested himself in the matter for some years, and various opinions were given as to the true site of the Mausoleum itself, before he made the discovery now illustrated. Repeated failures brought at last before his eyes the spot whereon the monument had stood; innumerable splinters and fragments of friezes were the first fruits, with drums of Ionic columns, confirming the opinion as to the precise locality, long entertained by Mr. Newton, originally suggested by a remark of Mr. Donaldson's. A colossal group of a

warrior in Persian costume on horseback next turned up, near which mines were driven until a staircase appeared cut out of the solid rock, which ascended to the surface of the field. Some alabaster jars used for scents or ointments, of great size and beauty, next appeared; among them, that mentioned in our last issue as bearing the name of Xerxes in hieroglyphic and cuneiform characters. A huge block of stone, 10 tons weight, now stood in the way; this doubtless barred the entrance to the tomb, through which the body of Mausolus was conveyed. Excavating north and south of this spot, return-angles of the wall were discovered, yielding the fronts of the building facing those points of the compass. These were 108 feet apart. The south-east angle was next found, 127 feet from that on the south-west,—dimensions sufficiently corresponding with Pliny's measurement. In the great stone, just mentioned, were found bronze sockets or collars, having within them dowels or pins of the same metal; bronze collars were attached to the slabs which formed the jambs of the entrance. It is notable that these dowels remained fixed in the collars, whereas, undoubtedly, the architect designed them to descend into the sockets below, and so bolt up the gateway. By some accident or fraud they had failed to do this, so that access was not prevented to the interior of the tomb by this means. Mr. Newton suggests a similar trick to have been practised here, as reported by Herodotus (ii. 121) of the architect of King Rhampsinitus. Mr. Newton dug out the whole of the quadrangle above described, and found it filled with fragments of architecture and sculpture. It was evident he was not the first excavator; thus confirming the story of the Knight before quoted. On the east side of this square four slabs of frieze next appeared, lying in a row as if they had fallen together, and, considering their great weight, probably from the eastern side of the tomb, known therefore as the work of Scopas himself. It appeared that the original surface of the native rock upon which the tomb was built hardly afforded space for the plan; therefore, to the north a wall had been built, slightly in advance of the rock; this had been backed up by piers, and the spaces filled in with rough-hewn frustra of columns. Near this a lion was found, the original red colour wherewith his tongue was painted remaining; a colossal horse's head, with its bronze bridle and bit attached, presumably from the chariot of the king; other fragments of horses, a female figure, pieces of a male draped figure, since united from sixty-three fragments, and considered by the author to be that of Mausolus himself, an ideal likeness. An engraving from the head fails to give anything like the character of such a man. Intermixed with these were slabs, whose shape and dimensions leave no doubt that they formed the steps of the pyramid. In their sides were copper cramps, many slightly bent as by wrenching. All these things lay as they had fallen,—amongst them lions' heads, chipped from the front by the crash of some higher mass against them.

It may be well here to give some idea of the nature of the structure as restored by Mr. Pullan from ancient descriptions and recent researches, in order that the reader may comprehend the character of the discoveries in question. On a base 65 feet high, oblong in plan, stood a peristyle or single range of columns inclosing an oblong erection, between the exterior of which and that of the base was ample room for the columns, and, beyond these again, for ranges of statues of lions. The architraves of the columns (in all 39 feet 2 inches high) sustained a pyramid 24 feet high, on the space gained by trunc-

cating which stood the chariot-statue of Mausolus. The cornice of the architrave was bold. It bore a bold frieze; friezes were arrayed upon the wall of the cella surrounded by the columns; statues stood between the columns. Now, one of the points in dispute between those who have restored the building as above and certain architects, is that there must have been a pedestal 13 feet high, on which stood the quadriga. One party quotes the lion tomb at Cnidus as showing some such arrangement, and insists that by, in effect, lowering the base by the height of the pedestal, you not only get a design accordant with Pliny's description, but such as permitted the surmounting group to be seen at a moderate distance, which could, we must agree, not have been the case if the truncated pyramid alone bore it up, when the lofty base and peristyle, with the advanced cornice, would effectually prevent any person from seeing the group to advantage. By the scale of Mr. Pullan's own design, it is evident that at a distance of 220 feet, or thereabouts, a spectator might see the king's head looking between the ears of the horses: to see the horses' feet, and so the whole of the group, he must remove to a much greater distance. A distance of 220 feet is about half the length of the National Gallery; the reader will see the difficulty before him, recollecting that this tomb stood in the heart of the city. If, however, we mount the group upon a pedestal 13 feet high, taking that height out of the altitude of the base, the difficulty is solved, the appearance of the whole infinitely improved, and a harmony maintained with the like buildings in existence. We have no intention of entering into the vexed question as to the proper restoration of this edifice, or affirm a preference for any one design. Suffice it that Caylus, Choiseul Gouffier, De Quincy, and Messrs. Cockerell, Watkiss Lloyd, E. Faulkner, Fergusson, Texier, Col. Leake, &c., have tried it in various ways, and produced diverse designs, some of which are remarkable for their hideousness.

Returning to the actual position of the remains, it will be understood that they were disposed above as through some violent shock, an earthquake probably rending the pyramid, hurling a portion of the chariot-group and the pyramid on which it rested over the marble wall, carrying away the coping as it fell. Further discoveries followed that of the wall above named; those of the eastern and northern peribolus wall amongst them, these differing from the tomb itself in quality and character of masonry. Near the former were two capitals, one from an angle column, as appeared by the turn of the volute. Of the thirty-six columns described by Pliny, only three have been found; they would be easier destroyed than the drums, of which so many remained. In one portion of his excavations, Mr. Newton discovered the remains of buildings of a date anterior to that of the Mausoleum, going to prove that other edifices had been removed to accommodate it; some had been built over, so to speak. On the east side, a stone coffin was found 7 feet long, lidless and empty; near it an iron dagger and a terra-cotta vase, surmised to be more than a century older than the Mausoleum itself. This would indicate that the quarry, or rather scarped side of the hill, which afforded a terrace for the edifice, had originally been used as a cemetery,—an idea which received further confirmation. A piece of the chariot-wheel discovered at this time gave the diameter of the whole as 7 feet 7 inches,—a dimension of great importance in considering any restoration. It had six spokes, the alternate spaces between them being closed, so as to support the weight above it more securely. If we follow on the plan, as developed

by Mr. Newton and described by the ancient writers, it becomes more and more evident that this chariot could never have been intended to surmount a building designed in the manner of Mr. Pullan. It is to be recollected that the platform or escarpment sustaining the Mausoleum was approached from the *Agora*, stated by Vitruvius to have been on the shore of the harbour below, by a series of terraces, with intervening flights of steps. If it requires 220 feet on a level to show the countenance of the king, how much more would it be wholly hidden when the terraces fell, step by step, lower? Mr. Newton gives his opinion that the large stone before referred to, as standing at the immediate entrance of the tomb, was that closing the entrance by which the dead was deposited, and that it was dropped into its place like a portcullis; *alabaster*, terra-cottas and ox-bones were found before it, such as would remain at the entrance of a tomb after celebration of mortuary rites. A stair of eleven steps led up to it, which was probably wrought for the express purpose of conveying the body within, and covered up immediately afterwards. They were cut in the soft rock, yet remain unworn; the workmanship was rough, far different from that in other parts of the building intended to be seen. They were covered with earth, containing none of the ruins; the outer side of the great stone was left rough, evidently to be hidden; the entrance would naturally be concealed, or at least protected in some way—none better than under nine feet of earth, as believed.

To these steps, Mr. Pullan is of opinion, De la Tourette alluded in the quotation given above. We cannot agree thereto. In the first case, the Knight speaks of steps of white marble—such were the grades of the pyramid—whereas the steps in question were cut out of the solid rock, says Mr. Newton. Again, the last were found by him twenty feet below the level of the earth. Now, as the drains formed to carry off the surface-water from the side of the hill were stopped, it is probable that earth and friable *débris* would be actually removed from the surface to almost any extent: and yet all this mass remaining above those steps Mr. Pullan conceived to have been uncovered in the time of the Hospitaller. It is obvious that these steps could not have stood prominently in the middle of the field, when, even recently, they were so far below the mass of ruin. Moreover, the narration speaks of the pulling down and taking away the steps, of deeper excavations,—above all, “the deeper they went, the more the structure was enlarged at the base.” This refers to a pyramid, and nothing else. It would not need an exploration and labour of four or five days to enter the inner chamber in the base, or podium, of the edifice, if these basement steps only were found in the fifteenth century. Nor would the explorers need to let themselves down as into a cellar from the steps. The fine large, square apartment was undoubtedly the inner chamber of the podium, or base. The decorations are characteristic of the architecture employed in the Mausoleum. The discovery of the second apartment, or concealed tomb, confirms the relation given by De la Tourette.

To Messrs. Pullan and Newton great credit is due for the careful and ingenious manner in which they have reconstructed the details of the edifice from those remains which have fallen into their hands. While we dissent from the proportions of the respective masses of the whole, as above stated, we cannot but admire the singular skill with which these details have been put together. Our opinion of those proportions does not in any way affect the

details thus considered. From the analogy of other tombs, there can be little doubt that this was rather intended to be a family resting-place, a mausoleum in the sense we intend by the word, rather than a solitary grave of the great Prince of Caria. The chambers which unquestionably existed in the interiors of the base and of the cella, which last the peristyle surrounded, would be handsome and lofty apartments, perhaps 40 feet high, vaulted in the Egyptian manner, and giving ample room for the royal dead. This large and sumptuous tomb could hardly have been built for one tenant.

With the zeal of a discoverer, Mr. Newton exhibits a great deal of admiration for these sculptures he has recovered for the world. We desire to make every allowance for this natural inclination, but cannot quite indorse such phrases as “exquisite sculptures,” and the inference that these works might be entitled to a rank nearly equal to those from the Parthenon itself. The fact is, and we say this after careful examination of the fragments themselves, that they do not, in any degree or quality of Art, approach the Phidian works. If these marbles were the productions of Scopas and his peers, and not from inferior portions of the edifice, entrusted to pupils and the like, we cannot award to those sculptors themselves so high a place as is claimed for them. The spirit of the design of the Amazon-Fights is undeniably great; but the whole style and treatment of the figures need the peculiar grace and solidity of character which mark not only the pedimental sculptures, but the Panathenaic frieze itself, or the metopes from the Parthenon. The most marked artistic glory of these works is the perfectness of their human proportions and strictly natural outlines, which combine the perfection of grace with the acme of vigorous expression. Now these sculptures, energetic as they are, resemble the Phigaleian carvings in rotundity of line and forms of drapery. They are certainly more refined and fleshy in texture, as well as more highly finished, than Phigaleian marbles; but no comparison can be sustained between them and the Phidian carvings. The draperies are inferior both in design and treatment; they are rounder and heavier; less of a fine material is indicated in these draperies than that the sculptors of Athens delighted in a century before. Beautiful as these works are, we must not permit even an allowable spirit of pride of ownership to mislead the student and bring us to a false conclusion or unreasonable estimate of their merits and value. We may, however, accept them as the works of Scopas, and thereby place him in the true rank of his art as a worthy sustainer of the genius of Greece after its sculptural glories passed from the hands of Phidias—the carver who contrived, beyond all men, to unite the expression of elegance with that of strength, and yet give intense diversity of character. The frieze sculptures before us do not possess this invaluable characterization which marks the Panathenaic frieze so singularly, but the figures resemble one another in treatment almost as much as do those from the Temple of Apollo Epicurius of Phigaleia. The colossal horses, or rather the fragments thereof, which Mr. Newton has found for us, together with the figures presumably from the car which they drew, are fine works of their kind and well worthy of admiration, but they do not come near those from the Parthenon in any quality of Art, except spirit, nor are they equal to the last in that respect. In no example, we are bold to say, seen amongst the Halicarnassian sculptures, does that peculiar finish of surface and broad elaboration exist which is so characteristic of

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Phidias and his school. It is lamentable to notice in these new acquisitions that the barbarous inhabitants of Budrum had made targets of them, and left marks of their bullets upon the surface of many marbles. Besides these works, many fragments of human figures, and very notably those of about twenty lions, singularly diverse in expression and design, were found. No clue can be obtained from these fragments as to their arrangement when whole, their subjects, or the total number of the statues upon the tomb. The lions are of two sizes, one about four feet six inches, the other about three feet from shoulder to the root of the tail. The general design of these seems to have been varied attitudes of standing sentry about the tomb. They were evidently coloured, traces being found in two instances of a "dun-red" colour. The sculptures in relief comprised portions from three distinct friezes and a series of reliefs in panels. The subjects of the whole are combats between Greeks and Amazons. In these, as everywhere else upon the monument, traces of bold colour have been found.

After concluding his examination of the well-ascertained site of the Mausoleum, Mr. Newton next excavated in various places adjacent, and made many interesting discoveries; among these, that of a large Roman villa:—room after room was laid bare, until a space of 119 feet by 89 feet, almost entirely covered with tessellated pavement, presented itself, and the whole plan of the edifice. As we are about making use of mosaic work—and, we hope, effectually introducing it in this country—these discoveries have a special interest just now. As is so frequently the case in antique works of this kind, there were indications of earlier building beneath that first uncovered. If Mr. Davis, who discovered what he considered to be Punic pavements at Carthage, needs proof that those works were really remains of Roman Carthage, he will find it in the mosaics recovered by Mr. Newton. These singularly resemble those from Carthage, exceeding them in fineness of execution and beauty of design. The subjects are almost identical. All this would indicate that the Roman mosaicists dealt in certain subjects of the fashionable order, as constantly as our carpet-manufacturers do with a single pattern. Here, as elsewhere, the subjects are Meleager and Atalanta hunting; the Four Seasons as medallions; Dido and Æneas, both mounted, and galloping towards each other from opposite directions, hunting as they approach. The name of each is inscribed behind the figure. These figures resemble the mosaics from Carthage in the symbols they wear. Other equally cognate subjects were found at Budrum, of sea-nymphs and Tritons; the latter with the invariable claws of shell-fish, placed by way of horns upon the head.

Mr. Newton has performed his task with care and conscientiousness, having brought to it a ripe store of learning and considerable knowledge of antique Art. It must be a subject for regret that his book appears in so costly a form as virtually to preclude its use from the mass of readers. Without doubt, the work is well produced; but we fail to see the necessity for the large scale on which the plates are executed. One-half the size of the unwieldy folio containing them would have been preferable, on every consideration. The cost of lithographing the drawings on this scale must have been enormous, and to no good end that we discover. Lithography from photographs is unsatisfactory at all times, nor are the examples before us remarkable for any quality of Art; indeed, many of them are roughly executed, and none beyond the ave-

rage in skilful manipulation. In plates of such costliness and large pretension, at least complete accuracy was to be expected; yet we find, on page 137 and other places of the text, the author himself referring to oversights and mistakes in these very drawings. The maps, being taken from Admiralty publications, could have added little to the cost of this volume. The plans of the excavated remains would have been much more comprehensible if they had been coloured, as indeed those appended to the "blue books" on the subject are. Their scale is absurdly large; a field of paper does but bewilder a student, and needs a large table to spread it out upon. We feel bound to say that not less than half the illustrations are quite superfluous, and do but swell the bulk and costliness of this work. Such of the lithographic views of the course of the excavation as are, or may be, useful, would have been even more so as simple woodcuts incorporated with the text. A huge drawing of an Ionic volute, displaying nothing very beautiful or novel, on the scale of six inches to the foot, is really an example of extravagance. The same may be said of a honeysuckle ornament, and many sections of mouldings, full size. For Mr. Newton's own sake it would have been better not to bury himself under a folio. Let us add a regret that, from the text before us, it would appear that the whole labour and merit of these extensive works was engrossed by Mr. Newton himself and Corporal Spackman of the Royal Engineers. Mr. Pullan's portion is quite distinct. The five or six gentlemen attached to the expedition surely did something towards its success. This work contrasts very unfavourably with those of Mr. Layard in this matter. The latter was ever eager to acknowledge even the smallest assistance. In the whole of the first volume of text no mention is made of any persons but the above.

*A Great Sensation.* By Edward Heneage Dering. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.) A few extracts from the first volume of 'A Great Sensation' will demonstrate to our readers the stern sense we have of our duty as reviewers. We have first a description of two of the heroes—one of whom "had an uneasy, defiant manner of standing, such as often causes the imagination of waltz partners to fill up a space more or less wide, to the credit of athleticism." "The countenance of each betokened firmness of purpose: the one cultivated, the other instructive; the one progressive and convinced, the other spasmodic and self-sceptical." Countenances must be singular which express all this. Edith, one of the heroines, is singularly beautiful—with golden hair that is always streaming about on the wrong man's shoulder. She imagines herself in love with her cousin Edgar, but plagues herself by her constant iteration of the question, "But does he feel to care for me?" Constance, her younger sister,—who is in one page described as a hopeless dunce, a shy, unformed girl of fifteen, and who in another appears as a good Greek scholar, and who gives her sister advice that would do honour to an old woman of consummate experience,—undertakes to solve this question. She rides over, at seven in the morning, to Ernsford, the abode of Edgar, the hero—makes the old butler wake him at that early hour, and ascertains that he not only "feels to care" for her sister, but has "felt to care" for her some years. This matutinal ride of Constance is afterwards referred to thus: "When she rode to Ernsford at seven in the morning, her actual condition was that of a hedge-row after a few warm days in February." It sounds

prickly and uncomfortable. After Edith is engaged to Edgar, she begins her old wonder whether Lord Ravensdale, a *roué* of the first magnitude, "feels to care for her." She is led finally, by this unconquerable curiosity, to jilt Edgar, and marry Lord Ravensdale, who during the remainder of the book evinces clearly that he does not "feel to care" for her.

It is not worth while to pursue the story further. The oddity of expression, and total want of resemblance to anything that occurs in real life, may render it entertaining to readers with a taste for fun. One character who runs through the three volumes is never designated by any title but that of "the slapping fine woman." In conversational scenes, her remarks are thus headed: "S. F. Woman." We give a literal transcript of a dialogue in an opera-box between her and some gentlemen, one of whom is known as the "Caterpillar."

"Slapping Fine Woman. Who is that in Mrs. Grahame's box, half hidden by the curtain?—*The Caterpillar* (carefully making himself appear to be only half attending). Ha! Wa-a. Ya-a-as, no; I've met him about somewhere.—*Hero of the Bouquet*. Wa-a-a.—*His Hero Worshippers*. Wa-a-a.—*Caterpillar*. Do you see much of her?—S. F. Woman (tossing her head and elevating her nose). No, indeed, since her daughter—(correcting herself) I never knew much about her. I always thought her very vulgar.—*Caterpillar*. It's very hot; shall I open the door? Ha! Wa-a-a! Ya-as—"

This is one of the best specimens of conversational wit in the 'Great Sensation'; though there is another dialogue, between Mrs. Grahame and the guests at her daughter's wedding, which displays, perhaps, equal profundity of thought:—

"Mrs. Grahame. I trust she will be happy, I'm sure; but it is a great trial to lose her so soon—Boo-hoo!—*Friendly Chorus*. Boo-hoo!"

The first volume ends with this "Boo-hoo" ejaculation, and we had hoped to hear no more of it; but the second volume opens, "Time—Two o'clock P.M. on the wedding-day. Distant echo of the friendly chorus, 'Boo-hoo!'" But there are some discriminating delineations of character, which we must give before we conclude—though not entirely satisfied that we ourselves quite understand them. An Irishman passes by, "whistling 'St. Patrick's Day'; but the empty tobacco-box, out of which the poor fellow was with difficulty scraping tobacco for half a pipeful to warm his breakfastless stomach, was a sight too touchingly antithetical to *admit of doubt hanging upon the skirts of impulse*." What does that mean? It is in the style of 'The Anti-Jacobin', where "Hope sits by the pool of despondency angling for impossibilities"; but the idea is not quite so clearly developed. In the same page, an ostler, "who had assigned an innocent girl's bouquet to contact only less polluting than his own, was *filling his animalism* with broiled bones and anchovy toast." And a few pages further on, we are told, "Lord Ravensdale was one of those men, animalily strong and morally weak, who obtain hero-worship for a pseudo-power that half-a-dozen black doses would annihilate, and all the while are steadily deteriorating by imitation."

We have now said enough to enable our readers to judge whether this novel will make, what it calls itself, "A Great Sensation." Boo-hoo!

*Alfabeto Christiano*, by Juan de Valdés, which teaches the True Way to acquire the Light of the Holy Spirit. From the Italian of 1546, with a Notice of Juan de Valdés and Giulia Gonzaga. By Benj. B. Wiffen. (Bosworth & Harrison.)

The history of this little volume is curious. It is a translation from the Italian of a work

which, for three centuries, has been lost or forgotten. The alphabet, or elements, of Christian doctrine are contained in the report of a dialogue which took place at Naples in the year 1535 between the author, Juan de Valdés, and his beloved friend and disciple, Giulia Gonzaga, wife of Vespasiano Colonna, Duke of Trajetto and Count of Fondi. It was written originally by Valdés in Spanish, and was translated into Italian in 1546, after the death of the author, by Marco Antonio Magno, *Procuratore* or agent of the Duchess. The original Spanish is lost. Mr. Wiffen printed, in 1860, an edition of this work, containing, with the original Italian, two translations into Spanish and English. This was not published: and of the present edition only 100 copies have been issued. The Italian original was procured ten years ago from Giovanni Gancia, a Brighton bookseller, into whose possession it had come from the collection of a deceased German bishop. The rare volume contained, besides the 'Alfabeto,' two treatises written by Giulio di Milano, under the assumed name of Hieronymo Savonese. Before returning the book, which was in a vellum cover partly cut away, the translator had it re-bound, adding another religious tract, entitled 'Regola utile e necessaria, &c.,' by Bartolomeo Caroli Nobil Sanese. This last-named tract was issued three years before the 'Alfabeto Christiano'; and as the religious views of Sanese are not only similar to those of Valdés, but are often expressed in the same words, the translator infers that the 'Regola' was well known to the author of the 'Alfabeto.' Like most of the writings of the early reformers in Italy, this book was condemned, and the only reason for believing that it was ever translated into Latin arises from the fact, that the title 'Alphabetum Christianum' appears in one of the Prohibitory Indices as late as the year 1845; while the Italian title was suppressed after the catalogue drawn up at Venice in 1549 by Giovanni della Casa. In that catalogue the title of the book stands simply as 'Alfabeto Christiano'; but it is the first of three, of which the last two are known, on the authority of Vergerio, to have been by Valdés, and Vergerio's silence on the contents of the first is due to the fact of Giulia Gonzaga being still alive. During the short period in which the Venetian press was comparatively free, the tracts of the Reformation were extensively circulated. When, afterwards, the friends of Valdés were persecuted, and his writings, with others of the same stamp, condemned, the noble family to which the Duchess of Trajetto belonged would feel compelled to conceal or destroy every proof of her friendship with the deceased reformer. Alas! as was the case with so many valuable writings of the time, the work disappeared; the only copy, perhaps, in existence being preserved for republication at the present day.

Juan de Valdés, otherwise Johannes Valdésius, otherwise Giovanni Valdesso, was born, with a twin brother Alfonso, afterwards secretary to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, in New Castile, towards the end of the fifteenth century. Both brothers became, without quitting the Catholic Church, reformers; and their friendship with Erasmus involved them in danger of persecution at the time when the writings of Erasmus were prohibited in Spain. They left Spain, and Juan settled at Naples, where he was appointed Governor of the Hospital of Incurables, and where his religious teaching, consisting of conversations, discourses and reading, was given. The meetings for instruction were private, and frequently held at the house of the Duchess; many noble and pious persons, among whom were Vittoria Colonna, Isabella Manrique and others, being

his disciples and friends. The theology of Valdés, as of many of the early reformers, may be called mystical, if that can be so named which looks to outward action as a test of inner light. In his loving, self-denying spirit, he reminds us of the German Tauler, with whose 'Institutes' he seems to have been acquainted. Being a layman, he did not feel his conscience implicated in the ceremonial of the Roman Catholic church; and dwelling rather on the thing signified than on the external symbol, he was in no danger of exaggerating the importance of forms.

With a memoir of Valdés, Mr. Wiffen gives some interesting information on the writers and writings of the period. The dialogue is rendered into simple and elegant English; some few Italian idioms which may be traced seeming only to guarantee the fidelity of the translation. With a few grains of allowance for difference of church discipline and for the requirements of another age, the religious teaching of Valdés might be profitably applied by all classes of Christians, in every country.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Men of the Time: a Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Living Characters (including Women).* A New Edition, thoroughly revised, and brought down to the Present Time. By Edward Walford, M.A. (Routledge & Co.)—This edition of 'Men of the Time' is certainly not an improvement on the last: being disfigured by startling omissions and by the grossest errors of fact and of taste. Take "the aristocracy of intellect" in medical science and practice, for example. Turn to the name of Dr. Jenner, eminent as a scientific inquirer, but best known to the general public as the Queen's Physician. No such personage is known to Mr. Walford. With the same result we look for Dr. Watson (a ripe scholar and the pre-eminently successful physician of his time), for Dr. Seymour and Dr. Chambers, Dr. Quain and Prof. Sharpey, Dr. Garrod and Dr. Sutherland. We seek with no greater success for the names of other physicians, celebrated for their attainments and renowned for labours on which with unobtrusive perseverance they have expended the leisure of the best years of their lives. Turning to the practitioners of surgery, we find a similar absence of leading men. James Paget (whose valuable contributions to pathology we imagined all educated men had heard of, though only few educated men have the special knowledge enabling them rightly to appreciate them), Coulson, Skey, Erichsen, Partridge, and others of like note, are all conspicuous by their absence. It would be unfair to mention the names of some of those who are honoured with notice. They cannot be held accountable for Mr. Walford's ignorance; and as it is, they will suffer only too much annoyance at being thus represented to the public as the leaders of their professional superiors, or at least of their professional equals. Two, however, of the names thus pilloried we must repeat. One is that of the late Dr. Todd,—dead, poor man! and mourned for long before this volume was undertaken. The other is that of the veteran operator—William Lawrence, who, according to Mr. Walford, was "born about the beginning of the present century." Here is information for the governors and medical staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital! We can imagine the amusement that will brighten the bland face of the courtly old surgeon when he hears the announcement. Law fares almost as ill as medicine in Mr. Walford's hands. The task of selecting eminent lawyers for 'Men of the Time' is comparatively simple. The Judges have been chosen for him. But when he picks out his "chosen few" from the bar, he shows the same complete ignorance as to 'Who's who,' that he manifests in the affairs of "The Faculty." Had Mr. Walford been dealing with the dead of the last century, application to books might have preserved him from such ridiculous—or at least from such manifest blunders. But treating of living persons with whom he necessarily has never had personal

intercourse, he shows how little he has to do with "Men of the Time," save to write about them impertinently. Engineers will feel flattered by the familiar knowledge Mr. Walford has of their chiefs, when they are informed that he thinks Sir William Cubitt (dead long before the manuscript of 'Men of the Time' could have gone to press) is still alive and at the zenith of his fame.

*The World: Past, Present, and Future.* By Andrew Park. (Glasgow, Murray & Son.)—By a list of publications prefixed to the title-page of this volume, we learn that Mr. Park has for the last twenty years been diligently endeavouring to prove himself a poet. He appears to have commenced business when the Queen first visited Scotland, having composed for that occasion certain heroics dedicated to the Duchess of Kent. The volume before us is his most recent, and probably his greatest work. It is essentially satire—satire chopped up small, and seasoned here and there with grandiloquence and compliment. It commences thus, not quite originally:—

From realms unseen, where Sacred Truth enthroned Presides triumphant with Almighty mind:—  
Where full-wing'd Seraphs chant their songs of joy, Nor pride nor passion enters to annoy:—  
Where all is love and light, and endless day Shines forth, unclouded, in superb display:—  
Where bliss and beauty reign without control, And Nature owns one Universal soul!

Come from those realms, my Muse, and tune my lyre To strains embued with pure Promethean fire!

The "strains embued with pure Promethean fire" follow; but the fire is remarkable neither for coherence nor for brilliancy, and the strains are chiefly noticeable for a more ornamental than useful abundance of capital letters. The poet laments the golden age, and execrates the iron age in which he lives; he condemns the money-making propensities of modern men and women, and regrets (with charming incoherence) that Science and Art "take every post which man was made to fill." He then proceeds to ask a question:—

What would our fathers say, if from the dead They, for a time, could raise their ancient head? What would they say if they could only see The great results of Electricity? How would they stare to see our measured light, Our cities lit with gaseous lamps at night?

Here is a passage which will be approved of by Exeter-Hall philanthropists:—

Loved Etiquette! where thy existence now? Thou canst not smile on the perspiring brow! The Savage is not letter'd in thine art, But ruled by the emotions of his heart! No simpering, silly, skin-begotten smile, Can his fierce, ardent manliness beguile; Vigour and virtue only can command His Nature, ere he takes you by the hand! He never dwelt in halls of Regal state, Although he treads the Earth with head elate; The starry Heaven is his roof at night; His carpet, grass, bare-foot he trips it light; His eye can scan the White-man's thoughts, and read What lingers there—according to his creed; By kindness he is easily subdued, But will not brook whate'er is base and rude!

Thus sings Mr. Park, in effeminate English, and ranging from topic to topic at random. Had his object in writing been to proclaim an utter incapacity to understand "the world," to evince his entire ignorance of "the past," his misconception of "the present," and his inability to scan "the future," we should have considered the attempt successful; but there are passages in the book which hint that Mr. Park is not so innocent as he pretends to be, and that he possesses a greater share of worldly wisdom than many readers would give him credit for. We fear that he would be too sharp for the shepherds in the golden age which he bewails.

*Poems.* By a Painter. (Blackwood & Sons.)—These are easy, agreeable verses, —not without music, not without fantasy, not without echoes of Tennyson (this seems almost inevitable at the time present),—not without utterances of feeling more genuine because unborrowed. An extract shall speak to the character of the book, and to the justice of the above character:—

DEAD.  
The seasons weave their ancient dance,  
The restless ocean ebbs and flows,  
The world rolls on through day and dark,  
Regardless of our joys or woes!  
Still up the breezy western slopes  
The reaper girls, like apples brown,  
Bend singing to their gleeful toll,  
And sweep the golden harvest down:

—The what touches reading the F. Love with n. V. volume, i. not de Hunter for the Book of nation or Words, the Note text is advanc Hurn collecti such a little £10.0 may sa It is a more t. Copy of a ver. tions.— Homer Reader of the ("Zen commi comprising seven Weller design someth also, a —Mr. public The A Englis gressiv

Albitz' Alison's Bartlett' Bate' (C. Bay's a Bentham' Bentl Bohn's Bohn's a Bradfor Burri' Bush W. Campa Carbo Chateau Child of Clinton

Still, where the slanting sunlight gilds  
The boles of cedar and of pine,  
Chants the lone blackbird from the brake  
With melancholy voice divine :

Still all about the mossy tracks  
Hums at his darg the wood-ward bee ;  
Still fitfully the corn-crake's note  
Comes to me from the upland lea :

Still round the forest bower she loved,  
The woodbine trails its rich festoons ;  
The slumberous poppies burst and fall  
Beneath the silent autumn moon.

Still round her lattice, perched aloof,  
In sunny shade of thatched eaves,  
The jasmine clings, with yearning pale,  
And withers in its shroud of leaves :

Still round the old familiar porch  
Her cherished roses blush and peer,  
And till the sunny air with balm,  
And strew their petals year by year.

Now here within, one touch of change !  
The footstool—the embroidered chair—  
The books—the arras on the wall—  
The harp—the music—all are there.

No touch of change ! I close my eyes—  
It cannot be she comes no more !  
I hear the rustling of her dress ;  
I hear her footstep on the floor ;

I feel her breath upon my brow ;  
I feel her kiss upon my cheek :—  
Down, phantoms of the buried past !  
Down, or my heavy heart must break.

—The melancholy, not maudlin, smoothness of what we have cited, and the nice descriptive touches it contains, may make lovers of gentle reading anxious to have further acquaintance with "the Painter."

*Lovell's General Geography, for the use of Schools*; with numerous Maps, Illustrations, and brief Tabular Views, by J. G. Hodgins (Low), is a quarto volume, got up in a very inferior style—the paper, type, illustrations and maps being all poor, but not devoid of useful information.—The Rev. J. Hunter, A.M., offers junior candidates preparing for the next Oxford Local Examination *The Second Book of Milton's Paradise Lost, with a Prose Translation or Paraphrase, the Parsing of the more Difficult Words, Specimens of Analysis, and numerous Illustrative Notes* (Longman). The idea of paraphrasing the text is a good one.—We cannot see the necessity or advantage of *Greek Paradigms*, by the Rev. W. F. Hurndall, M.A. Ph.D. (Longman), which is a dear collection of Greek declensions, conjugations, &c., such as may be found in any Greek grammar at little more money.—The title of M. J. T. Loth's £10. worth of French for one Shilling (Marlborough), may satisfy any one of its catchpenny worthlessness. It is a commonplace grammar and conversation-book, in stitched paper covers.—There is not much more to be said for *L. Nottelle's French Student's Copy-Book* (Simpkin), containing the various tenses of a verb, to be filled up according to given directions.—Mr. W. J. Unwin, M.A., Principal of Homerton College, has produced an *Infant School Reader* (Longman), which is inferior to other books of the kind extant, and contains at least one error ("Zenophon") which an A.M. ought not to have committed.—Mr. W. M'Leod's *Middle Class Atlas: comprising all the Maps required for the Geographical Examinations in 1862* (Longman), contains seven neat and distinct maps, engraved by Mr. E. Weller. It is right to explain that the *Atlas* is designed chiefly for junior candidates. We wish something had been done for the senior candidate also, and hope they will not be forgotten in future.—Mr. Monier Williams has added to his various publications, a *Sanskrit Manual*; containing, Part I., *The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman or English Type*; Part II., *A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises* (Allen).

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## JAPAN.

Mr. Alcock, the British representative in Japan, has sent home a narrative of his journey from Nagasaki to Yedo, which throws some additional light on the resources of the country and the relations existing between the governing classes and the general mass of the Japanese population.

He confirms the oft-repeated statements as to the fertility of the soil and the very favourable character of the climate. A good test of the latter is found in the island of Kiusiu; where, although the hills are either sandstone or sand, and the valleys and plains seem little else, and of the numerous rivers not one is navigable on account of the bars of sand and gravel, yet abundant crops of corn and rice cover the low lands, while the hills are richly clothed with a great variety of timber. The principal crops are the rice and the bearded wheat; but beans, peas, sweet potatoes, Indian corn, tobacco, tea, poppies, and cotton are also cultivated by what Mr. Alcock describes as "the most patient of painstaking field-labourers." In this part of his journey the agricultural population seemed to be poverty-stricken. He found masses of the people with nothing beyond the barest necessities of animal life, and in their wayside hovels the men, women, and children huddled together, more like cattle than human beings. But after reaching Hiogo (on the island which he describes as the England of the group forming the Empire), there was a great improvement in the appearance of the people. About three days' journey from Fusiyama, the dark, rich soil of the volcanic regions was exchanged for the sand; but even here, where the rivers are wide and rapid, they are not, with one exception, navigable; and this exception, the Osaca River, is

navigable only for a small class of sea-going junks, and that for a few miles.

The accumulation of capital is checked by the existence of a numerous non-productive class, the Daimios, or great landlords, and their retainers. The Daimios receive, it has been said, only one-fifth of the crop; but seeing the poverty of the frugal tenant, and that nothing is left to him but the pittance necessary to support life, Mr. Alcock thinks the landlord's share must be the larger of the two.

A peculiar difficulty attends travelling in Japan. The passage of a foreigner along a road renders it unfit for the Tycoon (the Prince); before the Tycoon can pass over it, the road must be broken up and re-made. Admiral Hope mentions an instance where the inconvenience of this custom disturbed the matrimonial arrangements of the head of the Government. The Tycoon should go to Miako to marry the Mikado's daughter, but, Mr. Alcock having travelled on the road, in accordance with the custom it should be re-made. Its great length would render the re-construction very expensive, and the Japanese Government are placed in the dilemma of incurring a heavy engineering outlay or sending the Tycoon round by the sea. Mr. Alcock does not refer to this in his narrative; but he gives one or two illustrations of his own determination to carry out the Treaty by travelling wherever he pleases.

Japanese mining is conducted on very primitive principles. The Prince of Fizen's coal-mine consisted only of a narrow opening to a horizontal adit or gallery in the hill. Some of the coal, which was bituminous, looked well; but a large quantity, already collected, was exposed to the air, and would necessarily rapidly deteriorate when wet. Further on, Mr. Alcock came upon other coal-heaps, by the banks of a river which seemed to admit flat-bottomed boats. The difficulty experienced in getting abundant supplies at Nagasaki, and of better quality, is explained on the spot, by the alleged non-payment of the cost by the Tycoon's officers, who insist on its being delivered to them for sale. They are, in fact, the first purchasers, and retain it for their own profit to the foreigner; but a demand has recently been made, on the part of the Prince, to be his own salesman, and to send his own agent to Nagasaki for that purpose.

Mr. Alcock came upon no silk district, but he passed a vast quantity of the vegetable wax and many camphor-trees in Kiusiu. Of the former, he heard that subsequent to the first demand by foreigners, 20,000 trees had been planted not far from Nagasaki.

The future commerce of Japan will have its principal seat, according to Mr. Alcock, at Osaca. From the sea it is reached by the port of Hiogo, where there is safe anchorage, and the navigation for cargo-boats over the river is short and easy. Osaca is a great mercantile centre, situated on a plain, intersected by twenty branches of the river, and spanned by innumerable bridges, some of them 300 paces across; with this great advantage, above all others, over Yedo, that, although an Imperial city, it is comparatively free from the two-fold generation of locusts and obstructions. There are a large number of Daimios' residences, occupying more than a league of the river-banks; but these are seldom occupied, or only very temporarily, by their owners. Immense activity reigns everywhere; and although it was difficult to make much way in finding out the true prices with yaconos, whose business it seemed to be to mislead foreigners and fill their own pockets, Mr. Alcock saw enough to satisfy himself that if anything like free interchange could once be established, this would supply a market more than equal in importance to all the other ports combined. Hiogo even now is a busy and prosperous port, with inner docks and a fair amount of shipbuilding.

The alleged antipathy of the Japanese to foreigners appears to be much exaggerated. Of hostility or popular ill-feeling Mr. Alcock saw nothing. He saw a great deal of eager curiosity, with very little noise or rudeness. The foreigners were stared at, whenever opportunity served, pretty much as a show of wild beasts would be; but the only instance in which any disposition was shown

intentionally to molest or annoy them, was the morning after leaving Osaca by a road which no Europeans had ever travelled (in order to avoid Miaco, at the earnest and reiterated entreaty of the Government), and on this occasion boys and men shouted and hooted, and even followed the travellers from village to village across the plain to carry on the annoyance; but it had never happened before, nor did it again. Generally speaking, the largest concourse of people seemed perfectly and easily kept under control. At Osaca, where many thousands always lined the streets, there was, of course, some pushing and crowding, and now and then an attendant police-officer would make a furious raid on the front ranks, dealing apparently desperate blows on the bare heads,—but his only weapon was a paper fan,—to the full as effective as those given by our police, with this great advantage, that the Japanese blows broke no bones, and did not even ruffle the temper of the recipients, who, on the contrary, took them all with the greatest good-humour or indifference, and quite as matters of course.

Of the fighting powers of the Japanese, Mr. Alcock records an instructive piece of gossip:—“M. de Wit told me he was one day asking an old Japanese about the army and the people, and particularly what the latter would do if a foreign power were to invade the country. ‘Oh, run away!’ he unhesitatingly exclaimed. ‘How! run away?’ ‘Certainly we should; it is not our business to fight; that is for the two-sworded and the Daimios’ soldiers.’ ‘Oh, then they would fight, I suppose, for you say they are in large numbers.’ The old man hesitated a moment: ‘Hem! yes. Well, you see that is not sure; they are like the newly-built fire-proof houses we have just been building here—they have not been tried yet.’”

The governing body of Japan is still to some extent a mystery. Ostensibly, the executive exclusively consists of a Tycoon and two Councils of State, a first and a second, the former being composed of five Cabinet Ministers, one of whom acts as a president, being Daimios of a third or fourth class, as regards revenue and territories. But behind them, in more or less vague and shadowy outline, though real in substance, only enveloped in a haze of mystery, are, first, the only acknowledged Sovereign of the country, the “Mikado,” in all the odour and sanctity of a heaven-born existence, descended from the gods, too sacred, indeed, to mingle in the world, or be seen save by his own immediate court. From him, theoretically, the Tycoon receives his investiture (after being placed by the Daimios in his seat) as Lieutenant-general of the Empire. But, although to the Mikado is due the profound respect and allegiance of every Japanese, yet, as he is held not to meddle with the outer world and its vulgar interests, his demands upon them must in effect be very small. Theory and practice, however, do not entirely accord. To any change in the fundamental laws or customs—the making of treaties, for example—his consent or sanction is essential. Mr. Alcock asked the Minister whether the Mikado had sanctioned the British Treaty, and he replied in the affirmative. The Mikado, through his female Court, receives from time to time news of what is going on outside. There are even some among the Daimios who keep up a sort of secret communication, raising false alarms, and creating unpleasant relations between the Mikado and Tycoon. Especially has this been the case of late in respect to foreign trade and the treaties. These have been represented as the cause of general distress in the country, but the Government of the Tycoon are taking steps to put an end to this.

Nor is the Mikado altogether a myth. There are Daimios who receive the investiture of honours and office from him, which places them higher in the hierarchy than the Tycoon himself. The Prince of Kanga is one. There are others, by way of fomenting troubles, who ply the Mikado’s Court with disturbing rumours, to the disadvantage of the rival, but confessedly subordinate, Court at Yedo, and keep up the smouldering embers of a still possible explosion, in the renewal of the old struggles between the true Sovereign and the usurping General-in-Chief, each backed by their partisans among the Daimios. The bare possibility

must act as a powerful check and means of control over the Tycoon by his leading feudatories. To displease them by his system of government, or push them to extremities, is to enter the lists with the only Sovereign *de jure*, backed by all who are hostile to the Tycoon ruling *de facto*. With this danger the Tycoons ever since the first appearance of foreigners to talk of treaties under Commodore Perry in 1852-53, seem to have been harassed; and with this danger the present youthful Tycoon and his Cabinet would appear at this moment to be menaced.

It would appear that the serious outrages upon foreigners in Japan, which recently stirred the public mind so much in England, are not to be traced to any general feeling of hostility either in the people or the government. Admiral Hope, in his last despatch, says:—“In regard to the assassinations of individuals which have taken place, I conceive them to be due far more to private than political motives. That of Mr. Alcock’s Japanese linguist would appear to have been owing, in all probability, to some act of folly in his intercourse, which was marked by singular arrogance and impudence in violating their most cherished prejudices. The murder of the Russian is attributed to a Japanese official who, with his family, was degraded at the instance of Count Mouravieff, in consequence of some insult offered to the Russians in the streets of Yedo. The assassination of the American Secretary of Legation is said to have been committed by a Daimio’s retainer, struck by him in the street, who, on returning to his master, was asked how he dared to do so after receiving a blow which was still unavenged. That the conduct of foreigners has been of a description well calculated to lower their own character, and excite the hostility of the Japanese, is sufficiently evident from the papers laid before Parliament. British, French, and Dutch Consuls have some power to control their countrymen, and exercise it. American Consuls, if they have the power, which I doubt, so far as I am aware, never use it.”

J. M. W. TURNER.  
10, St. Mark’s Crescent, Regent’s Park,  
Feb. 26, 1862.

Mr. Thornbury, in a letter which appeared in the *Athenæum* of the 22nd inst., has virtually told the many persons who have (through the favour of your Journal) expressed objections to his recently-published ‘Life of Turner’ that he deems two only of them worthy of his notice; and he having placed me first of the two, I now reply, feeling assured that you will, if possible, have the goodness to give a place in your next number to this communication.

Mr. Thornbury’s objections to me are, of course, based on my letter published some weeks ago in your columns, in which I say—“All the notes relating to Turner’s life are still in my possession, and none of them have found their way into Mr. Thornbury’s work.” And he says, “Mr. Pye taxes me with falsehood—a charge I will submit to from no man.”

In evidence of the injustice of my proceedings, he refers to some eighteen or more passages in his book, which are, he tells me, my “contributions.”

Thus, I am enabled by Mr. Thornbury himself to see in one group the various articles in his ‘Life of Turner,’ for the truthfulness of which he has publicly pledged my name, and given me his thanks! and I now proceed to show why I repudiate them, and how Mr. Thornbury possessed himself of these “contributions,” which he has made part of the Life of one of the great men of this great country.

Vol. I. page 166.—Mr. Thornbury, speaking of Turner at Sandycombe Lodge, says, “Here he once feasted Mr. Pye with a bit of strong cheese and a pint of stale porter.”

If Mr. Thornbury had said—Mr. Pye once called on Mr. Turner at Sandycombe Lodge, and lunched with him on bread and cheese and porter, he would have told the truth; but, the embellishments introduced into Mr. Thornbury’s version of it by the adjective that precedes “cheese,” and the other before “porter,” have changed the simple circumstance into a matter that can only excite laughter or contempt.

I am, indeed, glad of this opportunity of setting myself right as to this anecdote, it being an imputation alike unjust to myself and to the memory of the great painter.

Vol. I. page 270.—Mr. Thornbury (speaking of the ‘Liber Studiorum’) says—“For the earlier numbers he (Turner) employed Mr. Lewis, the engraver, to whom he first paid five guineas a mezzotint, and then eight. But eventually Turner had to pay Mr. C. Turner from eight to ten guineas.”

To this statement, I say everybody acquainted with the ‘Liber Studiorum’ knows that Mr. Lewis engraved only one plate for it; consequently I could not have been paid two different prices, as stated by Mr. Thornbury, for that one work; and as to Mr. C. Turner’s prices, I have, in a letter dated March 1852, that gentleman’s authority for saying that he never received more than eight guineas for any one of the ‘Liber’ plates.

Vol. I. p. 274.—Mr. Thornbury, still speaking of the ‘Liber,’ and the objections the print-trade had to dealing in it, says—“Little thinking a day would come when a complete set of the ‘Liber’ would be worth 3,000/-, or more.” In reply, I am of opinion that nobody ever heard of a complete set of the ‘Liber Studiorum’ being worth 3,000/-, till Mr. Thornbury (on my authority) told them that such was the case. A collection of proofs of the plates of that work has been valued at 5,000/-; but a “complete set” of the work, and a collection of duplicates and triplicates of its embellishments, are different matters.

Vol. I. p. 275.—Mr. Thornbury, in allusion to Turner having made sham proofs of the plates of the ‘Liber,’ states a melancholy fact, easily proved; but this was not effected only, as he has reported, “by taking out the thickened letters of the plates in the bad third state, and engraving open letters higher up in the plate.” This is very unlike to any report I could have made of this sad event in Turner’s life.

Vol. I. p. 327.—Mr. Thornbury, speaking of Turner’s picture of ‘Ehrenbreitstein,’ says:—“This picture was a subject chosen expressly by Mr. J. Pye to engrave, and he devoted ten years to it.” Had Mr. Thornbury said the picture was ten years in Mr. Pye’s hands, and that he (having worked on the plate during that period only occasionally) could not even guess as to the time he had devoted to it, the anecdote would have been less extraordinary, but more truthful; for certainly an ordinary plate of the size of my ‘Ehrenbreitstein’ could not occupy an engraver one-fifth part of the time that Mr. Thornbury’s imagination says I devoted to that work.

Having now selected the most important anecdotes from those to which Mr. Thornbury has referred me, and having endeavoured to show why I repudiate that gentleman’s right to call them mine, I leave the merits of the question at issue to be decided by the common sense of those persons who may be interested in the matter.

I turn to another part of Mr. Thornbury’s letter for information as to how these questionable anecdotes came into his possession. “Can he” (Mr. Pye), says Mr. Thornbury, “have forgotten the long chatty evenings I spent at his hospitable board, and in his agreeable society; or can I ever forget the flood of Turner anecdotes he lavished upon me, who had, indeed, first sought him in the avowed character of a biographer of Turner?” After having made this acknowledgment of the reception I gave him, he says:—“Let me remind him” (Mr. Pye) “of some of the many instances in which he, as it would now seem unconsciously, contributed to my Biography of Turner.” And then Mr. Thornbury cites in evidence the various passages in his work on which we are at variance, some of which I have just passed in review.

Here we have Mr. Thornbury’s voluntary confession of his having drawn, from the few rapid conversations that took place between us, all the information respecting Turner which he derived from me; and it follows, of course, that he relied solely on memory for the truthfulness of its records.

During my intercourse with Mr. Thornbury I called upon him twice, expressly with the view of seeing the progress of his MS.; but he carefully

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avoided my purpose, put his work to press, and sent it into the world, without having intimated to me that my name would be inserted therein.

It appears as though, on entering upon the difficult task of writing the life of the great painter, Mr. Thornbury had repudiated the old adage, "Truth lies in a well," in favour of adopting such fallacious truths (if they may be so called) as he found within reach lying on the surface; otherwise I should not have been exposed to the disagreeable necessity of making this communication.

I am, &c. JOHN PYE.

5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, Feb. 24, 1862.

Mr. Thornbury having given a flat denial to my charge of plagiarism, I am compelled to trouble you with a rejoinder.

His answer is that he quoted the extracts from Mr. Watts, and acknowledged them in his Preface! And he adds, "I have yet to learn that when you quote an author and thank him, you must also ferret out and thank all the little authors he may himself have quoted." Nothing can be more disingenuous. The extracts not being interpolated in Mr. Watts's text, required no labour to ferret out. They are appended to the memoir in a separate form, with this introductory paragraph:—"The following extracts from an able biographical sketch in the *Literary Gazette* are appended, with consent of the writer, Mr. Lovell Reeve."

I now turn to the more important part of Mr. Thornbury's answer, namely, that the extracts are fully acknowledged in his Preface. Nothing can be further from the truth. The only passage to which he can allude is the following:—"And now a word in conclusion about my predecessors in Turner biography. They are few, indeed, whom I have to thank or to quote from. Mr. Peter Cunningham once wrote a short memoir, full of prejudice and still more full of errors. But for Mr. Burnett's most valuable remarks on Turner's art that accompanied it, it would be worse than valueless. Little else has been printed, if I except a short memoir in an old *Fraser's Magazine*, by Mr. Cyrus Redding, another by Mr. A. Watts, and a still shorter one in some other paper."

Is this a full acknowledgment? Is it any acknowledgment at all? Even had there been a general acknowledgment in the Preface, the biographer would not have been justified in interpolating 200 lines of original anecdotes in different parts of his text *verbatim* as his own, without the customary use of turned commas, with reference to authorities.

I am glad, however, to hear from Mr. Thornbury that he is preparing a second edition of his work. There are more blunders needing correction than have yet been pointed out to him. Even so important an event as the burial of Turner in St. Paul's Cathedral is described (vol. II., p. 285) as having taken place a fortnight before the painter died.

I beg to assure Mr. Thornbury that I have not brought this painful subject forward from any motive of personal vanity. Had his offence against the canons of literary taste and integrity affected only the writer of the "still shorter memoir in some other paper," I would have let it pass. Mr. Thornbury too much delights in wounding the feelings of the living, and in insulting the memory of the dead; and one of the most friendly services that can be rendered to so reckless an author is to make him smart under the rule and rod of criticism.

LOVELL REEVE.

#### HARRAN OF THE BIBLE.

Bekebourne House, near Canterbury,  
Feb. 25, 1862.

THE Rev. J. L. Porter, in no very courteous manner, charges me (*Athen. Dec. 7, 1861, p. 765*) with making "two serious blunders, in my zeal to advance my own argument," with respect to the position of Harran in Padan-Aram. I purpose showing that the "blunders" are on my critic's own side.

First:—On my assertion that Jacob never came within 300 miles of the Euphrates, Mr. Porter says that the plain of Damascus is only about

170 miles from that river. I make, however, the distance from the Euphrates, past "the copious springs of Palmyra and Kuryatein," to Harran to be full 200 geographical or 230 statute miles; and adding one-fourth for the irregularities of the road, we have 288, or in round numbers 300 miles, as I asserted. The question, however, is not one of a few miles more or less. Were Harran distant from the Euphrates only 170—not geographical miles measured on the map, but travelled statute—miles, Jacob could never have crossed that river, or have come within a considerable distance of it. So much for "blunder" No. 1.

"Blunder" No. 2. is really a "serious" one. Mr. Porter asserts that I say "the flight of Jacob occupied only seven days from Harran to Gilead. The Bible tells us it occupied ten (Gen. xxxi. 22, 23)." He must excuse me when I reply that the Bible tells us nothing of the kind. What it does say is, "And it was told Laban on the third day that Jacob was fled. And he took his brethren with him, and pursued after him seven days' journey; and they overtook him in the mount Gilead." From this Mr. Porter infers that Laban was seven days on the road, and Jacob ten; whereas I read the text as meaning that they both performed a "seven days' journey," which journey occupied the relater (Jacob) the time specified, and his pursuer Laban some shorter period, not specified, but evidently not more than four days.

Were it, however, conceded that Jacob was ten days on the road, this would not materially affect my position. But how would it be with the traditional Harran? Mr. Porter states that "the distance travelled in ten days was about 250 miles"—that is to say, 250 geographical or 288 statute miles; to which adding only one-fifth for the inequalities of the road, we have 345 miles, being no less than *thirty-four miles and a half daily for ten consecutive days!*

The idea that the patriarch's large flocks and herds and their young, with his own infant family—twelve children in all, and the eldest only twelve years of age!—could have performed such a journey, especially so late in the year as sheep-shearing season (see Gen. xxxi. 19), is not merely a "serious blunder," but rests on a physical impossibility. Jacob himself told his brother Esau, shortly afterwards, "My lord knoweth that the children are tender, and the flocks and herds with young are with me: and if men should overdrive them one day, all the flock will die" (Gen. xxxii. 13). Not even twenty consecutive days—or double the number allowed by Mr. Porter—would have been sufficient.

On the other hand, the distance which Mr. Porter makes the heavily-encumbered Jacob to have travelled in ten days, "Laban," he says, "on his swift dromedaries could easily accomplish in seven days." But does he not perceive that under the circumstances these two numbers 10 and 7 are incompatible? A distance for which Jacob required ten days, Laban with his swift dromedaries could have run over in two or three days. Or, if Laban's dromedaries took seven days, Jacob would have needed some twenty or twenty-five.

There is besides a fallacy in the supposition that Laban and his brethren pursued their fugitive kinsman mounted on swift dromedaries. Such animals may suit the wild Arabs of the Desert, but not the inhabitants of a town where their family had been permanently settled during three generations. On New Year's day Sheikh Mahmud of Ghazile, the next village to Harran, accompanied my wife and me on horseback as far as "the river" Pharpar. Had he subsequently been desirous of "pursuing after" us, he would not have sent to the Anazeh or other Beduin tribe for their "swift dromedaries," but would have mounted his horse and followed us as quickly as the animal could carry him, making about two days to our one; and so Laban, a large sheep-farmer, like those in Australia at the present day, doubtless pursued after Jacob.

From the unqualified manner in which Mr. Porter speaks, I conclude he is unconscious of the discussions to which this text has given rise. If I mistake not, the fullest arguments on Mr. Porter's side will be found in the *Heidelberg Jahrbücher*

for the year 1834, in a critique of my 'Origines Biblées' from the pen of the late Dr. Paulus, of Rationalistic notoriety, which I confuted in my 'Vertheidigung gegen Hrn. Dr. Paulus' (Leipzig, 1835).

That author, however he may in other respects have argued like Mr. Porter in support of the traditional Harran,—strange that the most "rationalist" interpreters of the Scriptures should often be the greatest sticklers for tradition!—was too acute not to perceive the inadequacy of *ten* days for the longer distance. He, therefore ingeniously argued that Laban might not have pursued Jacob immediately; that he might not have known the road the fugitive had taken; that he might have lost his track while following him; with other equally futile pretexts for filling up the long interval which must have elapsed before Jacob, who had to "lead on softly according as the cattle that went before him and the children were able to endure," could have reached Gilead.

Having thus disposed of the "blunders" attributed to me by Mr. Porter, I now proceed to notice his arguments in favour of the traditional Harran.

1. In Gen. xxiv. 10, Harran is said to be "in Aram-Naharaim,—literally 'Aram of the two rivers.' Now, there are two places named Harran;—the one between Euphrates and Tigris, the two rivers of Assyria, and the other between Abana and Pharpar, the two rivers of Syria or Aram: and the question is, which of them is 'Harran in Aram of the two rivers.' It seems to me that the question contains its own answer.

2. The "land of the children of the east" is, strictly speaking, the country *east of Jordan* inhabited by the Midianites and other descendants of Abraham out of the right line (see Gen. xxv. 6; Judges vi. 3); and this designation is far more properly carried over to the neighbouring district lying east of Damascus than to the remote north-western portion of Mesopotamia.

3. Mr. Porter's third objection must be given in his own words. These are, "It appears that the people of Harran depended upon 'wells' for a supply of water for themselves and their flocks" (Gen. xxiv. 11; xxix. 2 seq.). Now, this is applicable to Harran in Mesopotamia, but would not be true of Harran or any place in the plain of Damascus, where there is abundance of water in the rivers and lakes." By this Mr. Porter evidently means it to be understood that there are no wells at Harran or any other place in the plain of Damascus. Let us see what the author of the 'Handbook for Syria and Palestine' says on the subject. In page 497 of that work is the following statement:—"A mode of obtaining water extensively employed over the plain of Damascus is deserving of notice. A well is first sunk till water is found; then, following the slope of the plain, another is sunk at the distance of fifty or sixty yards, and the two are connected by a subterranean channel with just enough of fall for the water to flow. A long line of wells is thus made and connected, and the stream of water obtained is at length on a level with the surface and ready for use. The whole plain is filled with these singular aqueducts, some of them running for two or three miles underground."

One of the wells thus described in the 'Handbook' is the "well in the field" near which, shortly before reaching Harran, Jacob accosted the shepherds and his little cousin Rachel. The "well of water" just "without the city," at which Abraham's servant had previously met Jacob's mother Rebekah, is the one visited by us on the 21st of December last, as related in my letter of that date from Harran (see *Athen.* p. 155).

4. I prefer the authority of the original Hebrew text to that of the Septuagint Greek version. "Mesopotamia" may, indeed, be a literal translation of "Naharaim"; but it does not follow that the Mesopotamia of *Assyria* is *Aram*-Naharaim.

5. The authority of Josephus does not help Mr. Porter's argument. To prove the great distance from Canaan of Harran within Mesopotamia, *at a short distance only from the Euphrates*, that writer is quoted as saying "it requires much time to pass through Mesopotamia!"

6. The testimony of Eusebius and other writers

is next appealed to. Yet, in page 533 of his 'Hand-book,' Mr. Porter does not scruple to reject the authority of "many writers who follow the doubtful testimony of Eusebius" with respect to the Edrei of Scripture. Why not, then, in the instance of Harran likewise?

In conclusion, unless it be that error from being constantly reiterated is to be accepted as truth, I do not see how, in a question of Scriptural geography, any value can be attached to "the very highest ancient" — but, in fact, *comparatively modern* — "authorities," when inconsistent with the plain and obvious meaning of the very highest ancient authority of all, the original text of Scripture.

CHARLES BEKE.

#### KILIMANJARO AND ITS SNOWS.

Gotha, February 21, 1862.

As Mr. W. D. Cooley's lengthy communication, in your last number is only calculated to mislead, I may be permitted to add a few remarks to my notice in the foregoing number.

The trustworthiness of the results of the explorations of Baron von der Decken and Mr. Thornton, on which Mr. Cooley now endeavours to throw discredit, I leave to Sir Roderick Murchison and the Royal Geographical Society to vindicate.

My communication was a very short one; and in referring to the journeys and labours of the three missionaries, I did, for the sake of brevity, not specify which one travelled to Kilimanjaro, which one to Kenia, and which one to Usambara (Erhardt). Mr. Cooley is happy to be able to rectify this "inexact statement." It does not, however, affect the subject in question; as little as that Mr. Krapf once carried a gun besides his umbrella. "Kilimanjaro and its Snows" is that subject; and its first explorer certainly did reach it without an armed force (see Krapf's 'Travels,' p. 234), such as Captain Burton considered necessary, who also estimated the expense of such a journey at 5,000/- per annum (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, February, March and May, 1858). I mentioned the "umbrella" as an example of the small means and the courage with which the missionaries ventured upon so important and dangerous journeys, not even performed by a Burton or a Speke.

In his second sentence, Mr. Cooley says — "It is an unwarrantable assumption that the discoveries in Eastern Africa which now engage so much attention originated with the missionaries or with the map published at Gotha in 1856." See, however, Capt. Burton on this map (*Journ. R. G. S.* 1859, p. 3), Krapf's 'Travels' (p. xxvii), and Capt. Speke, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, Sept. 1859, p. 340, who says — "Many may remember the excitement produced by an extraordinary map, and a more extraordinary lake figuring upon it, of a rather slug-like shape, which drew forth reliable observations from all who entered the Royal Geographical Society's rooms in the year 1856. In order to ascertain the truthfulness of the said map, the Royal Geographical Society appointed Capt. Burton to investigate this monster piece of water," &c.

Mr. Cooley then gives a mass of detail of the journeys of the missionaries in general, of their bearings, distances, estimates of height, &c., which have little to do with the question at issue, and seem only to be paraded in order to make a great impression on his readers by an exhibition of wonderful learning and ingenuity. That question is: Are the missionaries deserving of the accusation of wilful and deliberate falsehood which Mr. Cooley, under the guise of learning, has been pleased to bring against them, and has insisted on for a period of nearly fifteen years? Are these three men to be held rogues till Mr. Cooley is convinced that they are honest men?

This question I may be permitted briefly to answer. It requires, I think, no great learning — not even professional geography — to decide, but simply impartiality and honest reasoning. I admit that the English edition of Krapf's 'Travels' is an abridgment of the original work, but shall be even satisfied to quote only from the abridgment.

Mr. Cooley, in his work 'Inner Africa laid open, 1852,' — which might just as well be called "Inner Africa shut up," because the author rejects and denies every new discovery that does not suit

his preconceived theories, — had so minutely analyzed the accounts of the missionaries, particularly with the view to prove the non-existence of snow in Eastern Africa (see pp. 89—127), that the missionaries, if mistaken in any way, have since had ample time to reconsider the subject, and state their opinion accordingly. Indeed, Mr. Cooley speaks of suppressions, and says — "Among the suppressed passages, strange to say, is the account of Kenia and its snows. Whether this suppression was dictated by prudence, we know not." But what is the *true* state of the case? Dr. Krapf writes in 1860 ('Travels,' p. 543), — "When first the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society at Rabbai Myia mentioned the existence of snow-capped mountains in Eastern Africa, they were at once attacked by many European geographers; and it was asserted that they had mistaken for snow the calcareous earth, or rocks, covering the summits of the mountains in question, and presenting at a distance the appearance of snow. It may, therefore, not be out of place to put on record the simple facts of the case. Mr. Rebmann, on his first journey to Jagga, in 1848, saw, on the 11th of May, for the first time, the snowy peak of Mount Kilimanjaro, or Ndisharo, as the Teita people call the mountain, — Kilima meaning simply 'mountain'; and on subsequent journeys to Jagga he saw it again. On the 10th of November, 1849, upon my first journey to Ukarbani, I also beheld it, first, near Mount Maungu, thirty-six leagues from Mombaz, and afterwards in Ukarbani, whence, from every elevation, the silver-covered summit of the lofty mountain was plainly visible. On my second journey to Ukarbani, in 1851, the mountain Njaro was not only easily discernible with the telescope, but also with the naked eye. In addition to this, Mr. Rebmann slept at the base of the mountain, and even by moonlight could distinctly make out the snow. He conversed with the natives in reference to the white matter visible upon the dome-like summit of the mountain, and he was told that the silver-like stuff, when brought down in bottles, proved to be nothing but water, — that many who ascended the mountain perished from extreme cold, or returned with frozen extremities, which persons unacquainted with the real cause ascribed to the malignant influence of dhins or evil spirits. After all these corroborative circumstances, what doubt could longer remain in our minds respecting the existence of snow in Eastern Africa? All the arguments which Mr. Cooley has adduced against the existence of such a snow-mountain, and against the accuracy of Mr. Rebmann's report, dwindle into nothing when one has the evidence of one's own eyes of the fact before one; so that they are scarcely worth refuting (p. 287). The second snow-capped mountain bears various names among the native tribes. The Wacamba call it Kima ja Kegnia — Mount of Whiteness, snow-white Lebanon; other tribes, Kirenia, or Ndur Kenia; the Waukuaf, Orldoinio ebor — White Mountain: it has only been seen by myself, &c. From personal observation, therefore, which confirmed the repeated information of the natives of the different tribes, I became firmly convinced of the existence of at least two snow-capped mountains; one of which, the Kegnia, was larger than the other, the Kilimanjaro; the first having peaks at its summit, while the second possesses a dome-like shape, and is situated to the south-east of the former. The candid reader of Mr. Cooley's objections will not fail to see that in attempting to prove too much, he has managed to place himself out of court, and the presence of snow-capped mountains in Eastern Africa will be credited, notwithstanding the implied and open discredit which he attempts to cast upon the narratives of the missionaries at Rabbai Myia." (pp. 544—5.)

Thus it will be seen how little dependence can be placed on Mr. Cooley's dogmatic assertions; much rather might he be accused of suppressions. It is my firm conviction, after a very careful investigation of the case, that the missionaries have neither been mistaken nor have advanced deliberately false statements, and I venture to say that every impartial reader of Krapf's 'Travels'

will, with but little understanding and learning, come to the same conclusion. Here are two men who, from their childhood, have known and been accustomed to snow and snowy mountains in their native country, having been born in Southern Germany, and lived in sight of the snow-clad Alps; who, when setting out on their journey from Mombaz to the interior of Africa, had never heard of any snowy mountains, and were, consequently, not influenced by pre-conception and the wish to *find* any such mountains; who saw the snowy mountains, not in one single, but in five different, journeys, made at different seasons of the year, each journey being more confirmatory of the fact than the previous one; who plainly and distinctly state over and over again that they have *seen* the snow. Are they to be considered liars even now, after Mr. Thornton, a scientific Englishman, has testified to the fact, and even reported of *avalanches of snow* coming down constantly on the southern slope? With what wondrous ingenuity will Mr. Cooley discuss the avalanches away or into some other white stuff?

For these reasons I have called those who consider the missionaries' accounts untrue, "unfair" critics.

But I have also said "ignorant" critics, because, according to the general laws of Physical Geography, there is not the slightest reason against the existence of snowy mountains west of Mombaz, just as little as against the existence of Mount Hermon and Mount Ararat, with which isolated cones Mount Kilimanjaro, for example, may not inaptly be compared. What the Arabs say of Mount Hermon — "that he bears winter on his head, spring on his shoulder, and autumn in his bosom, while summer is sleeping at his feet" — reminds one of Mr. Rebmann's description, when he speaks of the "bananas" at the foot of Kilimanjaro, and of the "eternal winter" on its summit. The smallness of some of the many rivers crossed by the missionaries has been noticed by Mr. Cooley; but it is not reasonably to be expected that they should, all of them, be of a magnitude like the Rhone or the Rhine. Mr. Cooley also concludes that the natives living nearest to the mountains are not sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the snow. That may be. Were the two summits in question the culminating points of a mountain chain, the passes of which rose into or near to the snow-line, over which the inhabitants had to pass in their intercourse with each other, they must of course be supposed to be intimately acquainted with cold and snow; but in the present instance, where the snow-mountains rise out of vast plains, unacquaintance with these phenomena would be perfectly natural, as the approach to the higher and colder regions would undoubtedly be shunned.

For these reasons, and others not to be mentioned in a brief communication like this, I spoke of "ignorant" critics. But why of all geographers Mr. Cooley, who has devoted so much time to the study of African geography, should be against the existence of snow in East Africa, remains to be explained.

Mr. Cooley had previously heard from an "intelligent Sawahilo," who visited London, that there existed in Eastern Africa a famous mountain, Kiri-manjara, the top of which, however — instead of being covered with snow — was strewed all over with a red mineral (carnelian) and other precious stones." And because Mr. Cooley did not hear anything of the snows before the missionaries, their discoveries and accounts cannot, therefore, be true, even now, after having been corroborated by Baron von der Decken and Mr. Thornton! "How Mr. Cooley," to borrow the words of Dr. Beke ('Sources of the Nile,' p. 77), "should be so unreasonable, is easily explained. He finds it hard that opinions entertained by him during many years, and repeatedly advocated by him in public, should be opposed by facts; and he prefers denying the existence of the facts, rather than, by acknowledging them, to be forced to admit their inevitable consequence, — the overthrow of his long-cherished opinions." Hence not only does he deny the existence of snow on Kilimanjaro, but broadly contradicted Dr. Livingstone's great discovery of the union of the Leeambye with the Zambezi, &c.

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This way of dealing with geography and this negative way of reasoning deserve to be spoken of in plain English, for it has done the greatest injury to the cause of science; the most eminent and just-minded men and travellers, in relying on Mr. Cooley, having simply followed his judgment and subscribed to his opinions, without examining matters for themselves. No one could have had greater respect for Mr. Cooley's learning than I have had myself for many years, but I openly confess that now I do not place the slightest reliance upon his fanciful theories and statements, as the aim of geography is truth, and not the debating faculty of showing that black is white or white is black.

AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Her Majesty, as we anticipated weeks ago, has signified her pleasure that the Monument to ALBERT THE GOOD should consist of an obelisk, surrounded by groups of sculpture, to be erected in Hyde Park. The responsibility of selecting and superintending a great work of Art, embracing novel features and combining sculpture, architecture and landscape gardening, will be serious, and we are glad to find that Her Majesty has called to her aid a committee of advice. The Earls of Derby and Clarendon, Sir Charles Eastlake and the Lord Mayor form this committee, which will probably seek professional assistance from all sides, before making their report to the Queen.

The Trustees of the Soane Museum have come to a very singular conclusion:—having refused to adopt Mr. Bonomi, the Curator appointed for them by the Royal Academy, they have appointed as their temporary Curator, in his stead, the very same Mr. Bonomi. Plain persons will be puzzled to understand such a course: which has been rendered necessary, we believe, by the perversity of the very Trustees who represent in Lincoln's Inn Fields the Academic body. We can hardly think the Royal Academy will let the matter rest where it now stands. Their right to elect a Curator is, in fact, set aside,—and that, not by the general body of Trustees, but by the particular members whom they have themselves sent to the Board. The liberal and non-academic members thought the Academy's choice a good one, and sought to ratify it.

Sir Cresswell Cresswell is about to signalize the present spring by a very important concession to literature. Bearing in mind the memorial which was presented to him some two or three years ago, which at the time was printed in our pages, and acting in the true spirit of his reply to that Memorial, Sir Cresswell has taken advantage of the first opportunity afforded by some enlargement of the premises of the Court of Probate in Doctors' Commons, to set apart a room for the use of persons desirous to inspect the entry books of old Wills for literary purposes. The necessary arrangements for the application of this room could not be carried out without the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury. Sir Cresswell applied for that sanction, and, the facts becoming known, another memorial was addressed to their Lordships by some few influential persons urging their Lordships' concurrence. The latter memorial has been answered to Lord Stanhope, who, as President of the Society of Antiquaries, headed the memorialists. Their Lordships intimate in this reply that they have approved the proposal submitted to them by Sir Cresswell Cresswell, but have added to it an expression of their wish that persons availing themselves of this new privilege should be required to pay a moderate fee towards meeting the expenses. The room set apart is, we understand, very small; but it is the only one that Sir Cresswell could make applicable to the purpose. Small as it may be, and even with the shabby addition of the Lords of the Treasury (an addition quite at variance with the practice in all other cases of the inspection of public documents for literary purposes), we hail the new privilege as one of great value, and one which entitles Sir Cresswell Cresswell to the thanks of all searchers after historical truth. The regulations for admission and consultation are under consideration. We shall look for their publication with anxiety.

A terra-cotta bust of Charles James Fox, modelled by Nollekens, and the prototype of the fifty marble busts which he executed under commission for the Empress of Russia, has recently been purchased by the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. They have likewise received a present from the Dean of Norwich of a portrait of his intrepid father, the late Lord Exmouth.

The Bill for Embanking the North Side of the Thames, and making new streets, one from Blackfriars Bridge and the Mansion House, is prepared. It will be brought in by Mr. Cowper, on Tuesday week.

The Trade Marks Bill, introduced by Mr. Roebuck, was read a second time on Wednesday, and a Government Bill on the same subject. The Merchandise Marks Bill was also read a second time the following day. Both Bills will be referred to a Select Committee.

On the same evening the Solicitor-General introduced his Bill for amending the law relating to Copyright in Works of Fine Art.

The Patent Laws are likely to attract some attention this session. Mr. Ricardo's notice for a Select Committee is to be met by an amendment, from Sir Hugh Cairns, asking for Royal Commission. The debate on the rival modes of inquiry will take place on the 18th of March.

The Annual Meeting of the Statistical Society will be held on Saturday, the 15th of March, at 4 o'clock.

The Meetings of the Entomological Society will in future be held at 7 o'clock instead of 8 P.M.

It gives one a magnificent measure of the resources of English charity to find the Committee of the Hartley Colliery Accident Fund announcing that they have received sufficient for the wants of the women and children made widows and orphans by the late dreadful calamity. Great as the loss was, the public sympathy has repaired it, so far as it could be repaired by money. The subscription lists are closed; and the proceeds of the concert advertised for the 11th of March will be given to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption.

Cambridge is about to give us a library edition of Shakespeare, in nine octavo volumes, under the editorship of Mr. Clark, Mr. Glover, and Mr. Luard, three Fellows of Trinity College. An editorial joint-stock edition of our great dramatist is something of a novelty, and we shall be curious to see if three men can be found to agree in imparting a uniformity of taste and design in arranging the garnish to the great text. It appears to us that this is all but an impossibility, at all events if there is to be much attempt at originality. The editions of Collier, Knight, and Dyce possess their several excellencies, but we should have small confidence in the success of one conducted by a partnership of the three. The new editors will have a formidable competitor in Mr. Dyce, who has for some time been engaged in a revision of his excellent edition of Shakespeare, which is now, we understand, nearly ready for the press.

The Rev. Andrew Reed, a dissenting minister of repute, died on Tuesday morning, at Cambridge Heath, Hackney. Dr. Reed was an author; 'No Fiction,' 'A Narrative of a Visit to the American Churches,' 'Martha,' a memoir of his sister, Martha Reed, and a few Sermons, being his contributions to literature. 'No Fiction' was a decided literary success. But his memory will be best preserved in connexion with the Asylum for Fatherless Children, an institution founded by his exertions.

Messrs. Colnaghi have published a fine engraving from Mr. G. F. Watt's portrait of the Laureate. This has been admirably engraved in the best line manner by Mr. J. Stephenson. Hardly rendering the richness of the colour in the original, this work is otherwise perfectly satisfactory as a translation of a splendid portrait.

The authorities of the South Kensington Museum are moving with great energy to establish an additional attraction to their department during the extra concourse in London for the International Exhibition. A large and recently-constructed

court in their new building will be devoted to the display of various objects of Art, to be lent for the occasion, from some of the richest and most celebrated private collections in this country. It will be well by such a temporary "loan collection" to let foreigners see during a moderate period what we ourselves have already seen, for a few days only, at the Manchester Exhibition, the Society of Antiquaries, the Medieval Exhibition, the Archaeological Institute and at Ironmongers' Hall. A committee has already been formed of the most distinguished owners of Art, practical judges and connoisseurs, to collect and regulate the exhibition of the various objects, which in their nature will be very similar to those which composed the Ironmongers' Exhibition of last year. Mr. J. C. Robinson is charged with the general execution of this design, and the committee began to act at a Meeting held on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Granville. From the increase of space, and lighting, and the powerful interests brought to bear on the subject, together with the prospects of many valuable treasures being contributed from known foreign museums, there is every reason to suppose that this exhibition will far exceed in interest all of the kind that has hitherto been attempted.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is preparing a series of readings for delivery during the coming summer, to be entitled "Pictures of the English painted by the French," and "Pictures of the French painted by the English,"—two studies of eccentric portraiture, illustrated by French and English caricatures.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the works issued by the Camden Society since its foundation has been drawn up by Mr. J. G. Nichols, and printed by order of the Council. It exhibits, in a series of eighty volumes, a large body of historical notes and illustrations, for the first time put within the scholar's reach. We may take the opportunity of mentioning the Camden Society's past labours to say what they are proposing to do in the more immediate future. Four volumes are in the press: namely, the 'Surrender Papers,' from the originals in the possession of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., edited by the Rev. L. B. Larking (just ready).—Part second of 'The Trevelyan Papers,' edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq.,—'A Register of the Priory of St. Mary, Worcester, containing an account of the Lands and Possessions of that Church in the early part of the Thirteenth Century,' edited by the Ven. Archdeacon Hale,—and the 'Parliamentary Debates in 1610,' from the Notes of a Member of the House of Commons, edited by S. R. Gardiner.

A series of interesting and important experiments have been recently made on mineral oils. From these it appears that no danger can arise from the use of paraffin or coal oil if it be properly refined. To ascertain whether this necessary process has been effectively performed, it is only necessary to place the oil in an open dish in a water-bath and heat it to a temperature of 130°. If when elevated to this heat it does not ignite by the application of a match, it is safe; but any oil igniting at a temperature below 130° is dangerous, and should not be used for domestic purposes. As an example of the extremely dangerous nature of some American rock oils sold as paraffin, it is stated that samples purchased in shops have exploded at the temperature of 46°.

Among the promised contributions to the Exhibition from Australasia is an obelisk, which is intended to represent the total amount of gold exported from that country to England during the past ten years. The obelisk will be 10 feet square at the base, and 42 feet high. These dimensions in solid gold are equivalent to 800 tons, or one hundred and four millions of pounds sterling, which is the amount received from Australia since 1851.

Recent accounts from Pennsylvania state that the oil-springs in that State are now yielding considerably more than one million of barrels of crude oil per annum, and that it is already rivalling the coal-trade in importance.

The Municipality of the City of Paris, with a view of enabling Parisian operatives to visit our International Exhibition, have placed 40,000 francs in the hands of a committee of the operatives, and

the latter call upon their brother-workmen to add to this fund by subscriptions, in order that all branches of the mechanical arts may be enabled to visit London this year.

The Duke de Broglie has been elected Member of the French Academy, by twenty-two against seven votes.

Prof. Vogel v. Vogelstein, Court painter to the King of Saxony, and formerly Director of the Royal Academy of Painting at Dresden, to whom we are indebted for that very interesting collection of the portraits of contemporary celebrities, some 736 in number, which are contained in the department of the Royal Museum, has very recently published three engravings, with descriptive letter-press, of the paintings from 'Faust,' the 'Divina Commedia,' and the *Aeneid* of Virgil, executed by him some years ago in the Palace of the Crociette at Florence. In this valuable work the venerable Professor has shown himself to be as complete a master of the pen as he is of the pencil.

Another and rather an extraordinary expedition to Central Africa, with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg at its head, has been preparing for some time; but as it seemed rather romantic, several ladies being mentioned as of the party, we were slow in giving credit to the various reports reaching us. Now the expedition must be on its way, however, as it was to start on the 22nd ult. The Duke, it seems, has travelled in Africa before, and will be accompanied by several persons who shared with him the hazards of his former journey. This time the Duchess will be of the party, besides Prince Edward of Leiningen, Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe, Major Reuter and Mrs. Reuter, the well-known traveller Herr Gerstäcker, the physician of His Highness (Dr. Hassenstein), the painter H. Kretschmann, the interpreter and Oriental linguist Rize Effendi, a numerous staff of servants, foresters, jägers, &c. The Duke and Duchess were to start on the 22nd from Coburg to Vienna, and from thence to Trieste, where they will be joined by the whole company, which is to take its way thither direct by Munich and Botzen; whence the whole party is to be conveyed by an Austrian-Lloyd steamer to Alexandria; from hence by train to Suez *vid* Cairo (the curiosities of Egypt will be more minutely examined on the return voyage), where an English man-of-war, arriving in the mean time from Calcutta, will be placed by Queen Victoria at the disposal of the travellers. The Duchess intends staying at Massua on the Red Sea, with Mr. and Mrs. Reuter and part of the servants, whether the natural philosopher and ornithologist, Herr Brehon, with his wife, has already preceded them, in order to purchase horses, camels and travelling utensils, and to engage trustworthy native guides to accompany the ducal party to Keren and the mountains of the Bogos countries. Whether the Duchess will await at Massua the return of her husband, or whether she will follow him to these unknown regions, seems still uncertain. At all events, the ducal couple hope to be back in their Thuringian forest by the end of May. The Cologne newspaper announces travelling reports from the pen of Herr Gerstäcker. From the short time fixed for the enterprise, we should think that nothing more than a pleasure and hunting trip, with perhaps a few scientific observations *en passant*, can be contemplated.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 12; Catalogues, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

#### SCIENCE

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 20.—Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following paper was read:—'On the Dicynodont Reptilia, with a description of some Fossil Remains brought by H. R. H. the Prince Alfred from South Africa, November, 1860,' by Prof. Owen.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 24.—Lord Ashburton, President, in the chair.—Lieut.-Col. R. S. Baynes,

Sir W. Holmes, General W. T. Knollys, Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Lieut. A. Wing, R.N., Messrs. A. G. Duff, M.D., H. Emanuel, J. A. Guthrie, H. W. Notman, E. St. John, H. B. Simpson, and H. Tuke, M.D., were elected Fellows.—Mr. Galton read 'Extracts from a General Report on the Brazilian Province of the Parana,' by the Hon. H. P. Vereker, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Rio Grande do Sul.—The second paper read was 'Sketch of the Present State of the Republic of Nicaragua,' by Mr. G. R. Perry, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for that State, both communicated by the Foreign Office.—Capt. Bedford Pim, R.N., read his paper 'On a Proposed Transit Route across Central America.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 13.—The Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—Messrs. E. W. Godwin, R. R. Rowe, R. Caulfield, Rev. B. M. Cowie, F. Fry, H. E. Cartwright, Rev. H. L. Nelthropp, J. W. Hudson, Rev. W. A. Newman, F. Haines, J. J. A. Fillingham, were elected Fellows.—Mr. W. H. Hart presented a volume containing fifty-one private deeds, a compotus of the Manor of Marden and a feoffment-deed.—J. J. Howard exhibited a deed of Sir Robert Crumwell, on which Mr. T. W. King communicated some illustrative remarks.—Mr. A. W. Franks exhibited, in connexion with this deed, three sulphur casts of seals of the Crumwell family.—Mr. Franks also exhibited the seal of the Bridge Corporation of Rochester and sundry other antiquities.—Mr. Blackwell exhibited some fragments of a bronze stirrup, and Mr. W. L. Laurence exhibited a Moorish bridle.—Mr. J. Evans exhibited a spear-head from Lurgan, of unusual dimensions.—The Rev. J. K. Harford exhibited the rubbing of an inscription over the tomb of Don Miguel Manara, on which Mr. C. K. Watson read some remarks.

Feb. 20.—The Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. F. France was elected a Fellow.—Mr. F. Percy exhibited a Medieval Jug of the fourteenth century, with a tap.—Mr. G. G. Francis exhibited Six Deeds, two of which bore the signature, and the third an unknown variety of the seal of Oliver Cromwell.—Mr. W. L. Laurence exhibited a poem, on "The Confinement of the Seven Bishops."—Mr. Franks communicated some additional notes corroborative of the discovery made last year by a Fellow of this Society, Mr. W. H. Black, that Holbein died in the year 1543.

NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 20.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Madden read a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Fox, presenting to the Numismatic Society a hoard of Pennies of Henry the Second, found in Bedfordshire, in a piece of yellow sandstone, in the year 1839.—Mr. Evans read a communication from Mr. Dickinson relative to some Pennies of Henry the Fourth.—Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by the Rev. C. Babington, B.D., 'On an Unedited Autonomous Coin of Pepinus, in Galatia; with some Remarks on the Origin of the Name of the City.'—Mr. Evans read a paper, by himself, 'On a British Gold Coin, inscribed Bodvoc,' and curious as giving the whole legend, the "b" or final "c" being generally wanting in specimens hitherto found.—Mr. Madden read a paper, by himself, 'On some Unpublished Roman Coins.'

LINNEAN.—Feb. 20.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—T. G. Rylands, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—The following papers were read:—'On Proliferation in Flowers, and especially on that kind termed "Axillary Proliferation,"' by M. T. Masters, Esq.—'On Inocarpus,' by G. Bentham.—'Note on Hamamelis and Loropetalum, with a Description of a new Anisophyllea,' by D. Oliver, Esq.—'Notice of a Collection of Algae, made on the North-West Coast of North America, chiefly at Vancouver's Island, by D. Lyall, M.D., in 1859-61,' by W. H. Harvey.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 28.—Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Slater described a new species of Puff-bird, of the genus Malacoptila, from Western Ecuador, for which he proposed the name *M. polioptila*.—Mr. Bartlett gave an account of experiments made by him, in company with Mr. Negretti,

on the female *Python sebae* in the Society's Gardens, which seemed to show that heat, to the amount of 9° Fahr., was developed by the incubating process in the case of this animal.—A paper was read, by Mr. Hewitson, entitled 'Descriptions of Butterflies from the Collection of A. R. Wallace, Esq.'—The Secretary read extracts from a letter addressed to him by Dr. G. Bennett, dated Sydney, December 20, announcing the arrival from New Caledonia of a specimen of the rare bird, called the Kagu (*Rhinocelatus jubatus*), which he proposed to present to the Society's menagerie.—Mr. Gulliver read a paper 'On the Red Corpuscles of the Animals of the Class Vertebrata,' giving a general résumé of his previous papers and his lengthened investigations on this subject. This paper was illustrated by the exhibition of numerous sketches, showing the shape and size of the red corpuscles in different animals, drawn to a uniform scale.—Mr. Leadbeater exhibited a hybrid Duck (belonging to Mr. G. Johnson), between the Pintail and the Teal (*Anas acuta* and *Querquedula crecca*), and a hybrid between the common and silver pheasant, the property of Col. Napier Sturt, M.P.—Dr. Hamilton exhibited a female example of the Grey Hen (*Tetrao tetrix*), which had partially assumed the male plumage.—Dr. Cobbold exhibited, and made some remarks upon, a specimen of a curiously malformed Trout.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Feb. 21.—'On the Site of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem,' by W. J. Fergusson. The object of this lecture was to explain the re-discovery of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre as built by Constantine, after a knowledge of its true locality had been lost ever since the eleventh century; recent researches, with recently-made plans, photographs and drawings, having incontestably proved that the building known to Christians as the Mosque of Omar, or more correctly as the Dome of the Rock, was neither more nor less than that celebrated building. In order to establish this proposition, the lecturer recapitulated the acknowledged principles of archaeological science, and explained how universally it was admitted in Gothic Art that the style of a building fixed its date; and he contended that the same rule applied always, and with equal force, to the Classic, Indian, Saracenic and, in fact, to all true styles of Art. He then explained the data which enabled him to ascertain, 1st, that the Dome of the Rock was unquestionably of the age of Constantine; 2ndly, that it was a sepulchral building; and, 3rdly, that it contained as the sole object of its erection a great rock, rising above its floor, with one cave in it, exactly in the manner described by Eusebius. From these peculiarities he contended that the building could not be anything else than the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. His next point was that the Golden Gateway was equally of Constantine's time; and that, though situated in the wall of the town, it was not a fortification, but a festal portal, which could only be used by persons on foot; that it was, in fact, the portal to some public building, while, from the descriptions of Eusebius and other data, this could only be the Basilica of Constantine. He then described the Aksah, which certainly was erected by the Moslems about the year 695, and showed by its style how much more modern it was than the two buildings just mentioned. The lecturer then proceeded to explain that at the time of the Crucifixion the Dome of the Rock was outside the walls of the city, some way to the northward of the Temple, near the residence of the Roman governor, and that in every respect the localities accorded in the minutest particulars with the Bible narrative. He then briefly adverted to the Church now known as that of the Holy Sepulchre, the site of which could not be reconciled with the accounts of the Evangelists, which had no rock, and no trace of architecture of the time of Constantine. He then explained how he conceived the transference of the tradition to this latter site had taken place in the depth of the dark ages—in the eleventh century—when everything in Jerusalem was reduced to the most chaotic confusion; first by the fierce persecution of the Christians by El Hakim, and next by the wild unreasoning

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enthusiasm of the Crusaders. In conclusion, the lecturer expressed his conviction that as the subject had been now fourteen years before the public, and no one in that time had either detected any flaw in the argument, nor brought forward one valid objection against his views, they would eventually be accepted, and that it must and would be acknowledged that the building now known as the Mosque of Omar, or Dome of the Rock, was the identical building erected over the Holy Sepulchre by Constantine the Great in the fourth century of the Christian era.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.** — Feb. 26. — The Duke of Wellington in the chair. The paper read was, 'On the Art of Constructing Turkish Baths, and their Economy as a Means of Cleanliness,' by Mr. David Urquhart.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Entomological, 7.  
Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Mr. Westmacott.  
Architectural, 8.—  
The Institution, 8.—General Monthly Meeting.  
TUES. Horticultural, Fruit and Floral Committee.  
Ethnological, 8.—'Shell-Mounds of Malay Peninsula,' Mr. Earl; 'Human Crania, &c. at Hythe,' Dr. Knox; 'Languages of Central America,' Mr. Tyler.  
Dr. Balfour's, 8.—  
Civil Engineers, 8.—'Loch Ken Viaduct,' Mr. Blyth; 'Centre Pier, Saltash Bridge,' Mr. Breerton.  
ROYAL INSTITUTION, 8.—'Physiology of the Senses,' Mr. Marshall.  
SOCIETY OF ARTS, 8.—'Resources of Popular Education, England,' Mr. Mann.  
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Progress of British Commerce during the last Ten Years,' Mr. Ellison.  
— 'Geology, 8.—'On the Lakes,' Prof. Ramsay;  
— 'Ferns,' Boda, Westmoreland, &c., Prof. Harkness.  
THURS. Royal Academy, 8.—'Painting,' Mr. Hart.  
— Linnean, 8.—'Retina, &c. of the Cod,' Dr. Cobbold.  
Chemical, 8.  
Royal Institution, 8.—'Heat,' Prof. Tyndall.  
— 'Rocks,' Mr. H. De la Beche.  
Antiquaries, 8.  
ROYAL INSTITUTION, 8.—'Distribution of Northern Plants,' Prof. Oliver.  
— Archaeological, 8.—  
Horticultural, Election of Fellows.  
SAT. Asiatic, 3.  
ROYAL INSTITUTION, 8.—'National Music,' Mr. Chorley.

## FINE ARTS

## NEW COURTS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THREE new Courts are just completed. Their position may be recognized at once, when we remind the reader that in the series of rooms used for the display of enamels, majolica, &c., there is a row of windows on the right hand as we go from the entrance of the gallery; they were arched at the top, and painted white. These rooms are under the Turner Gallery, and form the west side of the quadrangle, which, by being covered by glass, is utilized for the new Courts. On the upper floor of the north side is the National Gallery for British Pictures; beneath this, the Female Training School. The south side is built up at present with a blind wall: that removed, the system of courts and surrounding galleries will be extended, in conformity with a general plan. On the west is a range of still unfinished rooms.

Entering the new works from the south, we find ourselves under a gallery with a glass-roofed court on either hand. A description of one of these will suffice for both. The roof, being pedimental, about 50 feet high at the apex, and supported by semicircular girders of iron, forms an arcade the ribs of which spring, at rather less than half the altitude of the chamber, from the caps of detached, coupled iron shafts, resting upon square-moulded plinths or pedestals. These shafts and vaulting ribs, being advanced from the wall, give some richness of character, which is enhanced by the mouldings and panels on the pedestals, and by the shafts themselves being cast with twisted mouldings upon them, and banded about midway of their own height by pretty knots of flowers and other ornaments of *cinq-cents* character. In like manner, the caps of the shafts are decorated with agreeable mouldings in good keeping with the whole. From these caps spring the ribs; in the spandrels, or triangular intervals formed between the sloping roof, the walls and the curved ribs, are placed flat and simple decorations of pierced iron-work, conventionalized roses, quarterfoils, &c. Above, under the roof-ridges, and upon the crown of the semi-circles, are the like. The beautiful terra-cotta shaftings to the arcades on the south side of the Royal Horticultural Gardens will suggest

enough of similar works to give a general idea of those above spoken of. The spanners and roof arrangements of the nave of the International Exhibition are equally like those of the new Southern Courts in question. Of these Courts, the south side is temporarily closed in by an abrupt wall; on the north is a corridor traversing their whole width, giving access from the buildings on the east to those on the west. Above this is another corridor, which connects in like manner the upper floors, and, crossing the end of the gallery above our heads, divides one South Court from the other. A blind arcade, on a level with this last, is formed by the introduction of a terra-cotta demishaft, and its appropriate arches on either hand, in the centre of the spaces between the iron shafts rising from below. These terra-cotta shafts are of similar character to those of iron. It is impossible to refuse praise to these Courts for their simplicity and quietude of character; which character, not meriting the terms of graceful and elegant, and lacking boldness (the ornamentation being tamely flat, somewhat vapid and commonplace), has yet a claim to the credit of modesty, and carefully keeping on the safe side of design without sinking into feebleness. Feebleness might have been the result of such timidity as is here visible, if the designer of the ornamentation had not been well educated. Mr. Godfrey Sykes, to whom all this portion of the work has been committed, has carefully, if not courageously, performed his task; but we fail to discover original power, of that sort which manifests itself through the cast-iron rigours of educational drill. Most architects will declare that the mouldings and decorative forms in question indicate over-education. As they are original, it is needless we should treat them as works of Art.

The North Court is bolder in aspect, though not so in character, seeing that the decorative effect attempted is very slight indeed. The boldness comes from extent and height (about 90 feet) rather than design. This is evident from the fact that the space covered is 110 feet square, without supports in the centre, the whole weight resting upon huge iron posts, like gas-mains, placed against the walls. Of course, a decorative aspect may hereafter be given to these pipes by casing them in glazed earthenware enriched with colours in harmony with that on the walls. Della Robbia has left us magnificent examples for dealing with this material: to give them a constructively honest character, the casings might be pierced, like certain Byzantine works, displaying the core of iron within. On the sides of this Court runs an open corridor, within an arcade of no architectural pretensions. On the walls, around this room, above the corridor, are placed various articles whose bold character admits of their being seen from a distance. The great terra-cotta medallion, with the shield of arms inclosed in a magnificent wreath of flowers and fruit, removed from the garden-tower of the Villa Pantiatici-Ximenes, Florence, is placed in the centre of the north wall with good effect. Although this work was originally 60 feet from the ground, and is now only a third of that height, we should like to see it still lower, that its spirited execution may be studied with ease.

Immediately facing this, on the south side of the Court above the door, has been placed the *Cantoria*, or Singing Gallery, from Santa Maria Novella, Florence, serving admirably as a balcony to the end of the gallery dividing the South Courts. The balcony, the prominent feature of the Court it overhangs, looks better than we should have expected it to do. Its commonplace ornamentation and clumsy cantilevers are worthy of remark, as indicating the decline of Art at the period of its execution. Beneath it, on either side of the doorway, will be found two wall fountains of late Italian character. In the walls of the corridor, on the east side and its divisions, are set various chimney-pieces of old French (Renaissance) design. Above these corridors is a new series of rooms or galleries, some of them to be opened before May next. One gallery is intended for the display of the works of masters in training and pupils of the various schools under the direction of the Department of Art.

Other parts of the new buildings remain as the

builder leaves them — bare, roofed carcasses of brick, to be completed and decorated when Parliament grants the money. 17,000*l.* was the estimate of Capt. Fowke for completing these and erecting the Courts in question. The whole of the works have been executed in accordance with the set plan for the great gathering of Art-Museums and Schools at South Kensington, in progress upon the space of ground purchased with the funds granted towards obtaining the estate upon which the Horticultural Gardens, the International Exhibition Building, the Schools of the Department of Science and Art, the South Kensington Museum, &c., now stand. The Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851 purchased the whole estate thus occupied; and in exchange for a portion (60,000*l.*) of the purchase-money advanced by the Treasury, the nation has obtained the twelve acres upon which the Schools and Museums are now rising.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.** — Mr. Macrise's great picture representing 'The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo,' — the most important work yet executed in the Houses of Parliament, — is so near its completion that the process of "fixing" has been performed upon it. This may be regarded as final, and the work will be before the public in a few days. Having already described this noble painting at length, we need do no more now than add, that it is unquestionably the artist's masterpiece, as well as largest production. About fifty life-size figures of men and horses spread over nearly as many feet of wall, in every variety of costume appropriate to the time and action, demanded an enormous amount of labour. This labour the artist has encountered with such energy as to have completed the whole in about two years, although in completeness and finish of varied detail the execution is equal to an ordinary-sized picture. We understand the painter feels more than satisfied with the process of stereo-chrome, or water-glass, in which he has wrought: — we may say he is enthusiastic in praise of the system, and intends carrying out his next work by the same. This is already in hand, being 'The Death of Nelson at Trafalgar,' to occupy a corresponding and similar compartment on the opposite wall of the Royal Gallery.

Mr. Woolner's contributions to the International Exhibition will be as follows: — A group of the Children of Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.; Busts of Messrs. Tennyson, W. Fairbairn and W. Shaen, and of Prof. Sedgwick, the Rev. F. D. Maurice and the Rajah Brooke.

Mr. Samuel Cousins has progressed successfully with the engraving from Mr. E. M. Ward's picture of 'Louis the Sixteenth and his Family in the Temple,' one of the best of that artist's works. The etcher's proof is remarkable for clearness and delicate precision, as well as successful rendering of expression as far as it gives tone, and sound qualities of drawing.

The Female Artists' Exhibition will close on the 29th of March.

The collection of pictures belonging to the late Mr. Plint, of Leeds, is to be sold by Messrs. Christie & Manson, in King Street, St. James's, on the 7th and 8th of March.

Efforts are being made to get up an Art-Exhibition of interesting character at Bristol, the displays in that city having been of late hardly equal to the ancient fame, wealth and population of the place. We trust ample success will accrue to the public-spirited attempt.

Several of the artists engaged at the Houses of Parliament have made a strong representation to the proper authorities as to the expediency of removing, or at least modifying, the glare of colour cast upon their pictures in the national building by the extravagant quantity of stained glass in the windows by which they are lighted. Something must or ought to be done in this matter, in common justice to the painters, over the surface of whose works brilliant vagaries of many hues follow each other as the sunlight passes. We are convinced that the apartments themselves will gain in sobriety

and dignity by the use of white, or at least *grisaille*, glass. Many of the corridors resemble huge magic lanterns when the sun-glare pours through the windows. To have a picture seen under a kaleidoscopic effect is a severe trial, and indeed great injustice, to a painter. Mr. MacLise's water-glass picture affords an unparalleled and magnificent field for these chromatic antics. A whole coat-of-arms will sometimes shed its glories "innumerable of stains and splendid dyes" about the heads of Wellington and Blucher. Where a "shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings" is anon shown upon the countenance of some wounded soldier, or effectually tints a bay horse with blue and green,—let the reader conceive the result! The pictures in the Lords and Commons corridors are only less unfortunately placed than the above, insomuch as they can scarcely be seen at all, so effectually do the panes of quaint device shut out the light. Mr. Herbert is progressing industriously with his commission. We trust to learn that the chamber containing it will be open this season. Good hopes are also entertained of the completion of Mr. Dyce's work, long deferred. Mr. E. M. Ward will proceed shortly with his next subject, representing the landing of Charles the Second at Dover. Mrs. E. M. Ward will, we believe, have a picture for the Royal Academy representing Queen Henrietta Maria receiving the news of the Death of Charles the First.

Medals have been awarded to the students of the Art-Department Training Schools, at South Kensington, whose names follow:—Messrs. J. Oliff (2), F. A. Slocome (2), J. Boarder (2), C. E. Harton, J. H. Fonseca, F. J. Lees, C. H. Browne, A. E. Mulready (2), F. G. Oakes, J. Chapman, W. Stone, E. J. Waddington, W. J. Griffiths (2), A. Sheddock, W. P. Simpson, M. Sullivan, A. Seeley, G. Robson (2), A. Elwes, R. Notley, F. Walton, W. Carter, A. B. Joy, W. D. Keyworth and J. B. Long.—The next below to the Female School, Mistresses or Misses: M. Atkinson (2), R. Green, E. E. Bradley, A. Eavesstaff, M. A. David, M. A. Palmer, F. Redgrave, M. Holt, J. A. Horncastle, L. M. Cole, H. Atkinson, C. S. Frize, H. Bradford (2), H. Gransome, J. Warry, S. Vargas, C. A. Hull, E. Bostock, S. Hull, J. M'Inn, A. Keats, J. Grave, L. Schütze, J. K. Humphreys, A. Johnson, E. Martin, E. Wilkie, C. Edwards and C. Dunn.—Those who have received honourable mention are as follows:—Messrs. S. M. Porter, F. G. Oakes, M. Butterfield, F. Lees (2); Mistresses or Misses M. Bostock, C. Gross (2), E. Fisher, C. Fescott, J. A. Horncastle (2), L. Winch, E. Armstrong, E. E. Bradley, F. Hall, F. Weale, M. Larkin, E. Wilkie and M. Westlake.

The Council of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts has issued a circular that the total number of works exhibited by them during the past season has been 873: of these 250, or 29 per cent., were sold, realizing 5,390. This result the Committee considers peculiarly gratifying, since the state of American affairs has been very prejudicial to the trade of the town and neighbouring counties. The progress of the Society the Committee state in the following manner:—The sales for the first season, 1858, amounted to 2,256.; the second, 1859, 4,830.; the third, 1860, 4,096.; the last, 1861, 5,390.: average for three years, 4,772. Upon these results the Committee augur further success, and call on the profession for renewed support. The amount distributed last season by the Liverpool Art-Union, in connexion with this Society, was nearly 1,000. (net), collected in shilling subscriptions,—this Art-Union being the first to introduce that rate into this country. Condemning utterly the whole principle of Art-Unions, and believing them to be mischievous where they profess to foster and to call into existence a multitude of flimsy pictures, to the ruin of any good existing in the painters, and serious detriment of taste on the part of the purchasers, we cannot congratulate the Society upon their success—if it be such, indeed—which the trifling amount obtained does not indicate to our minds. The effort to widen the base of the evil, and spread a low and common notion of Art amongst the people—those who can afford to subscribe only twelve pence—is no matter for congra-

tulation with us. The prizes range from 5. to 100. says the circular. What sort of a picture can a man get for 5.? What amount of mischief may not be brought upon the unlucky artist who produces such pictures as this sum would purchase? The Council of the Society offer a prize of 50. for the best work contributed by artists to their forthcoming Exhibition, under conditions as follows:—That unless works of sufficient merit be contributed, no award will be made. No work to be eligible for the prize unless sent by the artist, or with his concurrence, given in writing from himself to the Secretary (Mr. Joseph Boulton); nor shall the work of any artist who has received the Society's award be put in competition for at least two years thereafter. No work shall compete which has been finished for more than three years, or exhibited in this country—London, Edinburgh or Dublin only excepted. The charges for the carriage of sculpture are so very heavy, it has been decided, with much regret, that none can be received except at the cost of the artist, unless the consent, in writing, of the Council has been first obtained. All works for the next Exhibition should be entrusted to the Society's agents in time to secure their delivery in Liverpool in the first week in August next.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. The LOBESANG and STABAT MATER will be REPEATED on FRIDAY NEXT, March 7. Vocalists: Madlle. Parepa, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Belletti.—Tickets, 3s., 5s. and 10s. ed., are now ready at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

Information respecting the HANDEL FESTIVAL, prior to commencing the Sale of Tickets for Tickets on MONDAY NEXT, March 3; also the INTERNATIONAL and HORITCULTURAL Season Tickets, No. 2, Exeter Hall, from Ten to five o'clock daily.

ST. JAMES'S HALL—MISS MARTIN has the honour to announce her GRAND EVENING CONCERT on TUESDAY, March 4, at Eight o'clock.—Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Walker, Mr. Williams, Mr. A. T. Mattacks, and Mr. Allard Irving. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte, Miss Fanny Howell; Flute, Mr. R. S. Pratten; Violin, Mr. W. Watson; Violoncello, Mr. Ayward. Conductors, Mr. E. J. Hopkins and Mr. Ayward. Solo Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Auditorium, 1s. 6d.; Tickets, 1s. 6d. Extra charge of 1s. 6d. additional. Hollier & Lucas, 20, Regent Street; Keith, Prowse & Co., Cheapside; Purday, St. Paul's Churchyard; and of the Manager, Thomas Headland, 9, Heathcote Hall, W.C.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall.—Herr JOACHIM'S FIRST APPEARANCE on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, March 3.—The Programme will include Beethoven's Quartett in C sharp minor, Op. 133; Hummel's Trio in E flat, B flat major; Flute and Violin; Pianoforte, Mr. Williams; Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Miss Arabella Godfrey; Violin, Miss Poole. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. For full Particulars see Programme. Solo Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell & Co.'s, 59, New Bond Street; Cramer & Hammond's, Regent Street; Keith, Prowse & Co., 2s.; Cheapside; and at the Hall, 2s.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A large collection of musical publications is before us, of more than average interest.

The occasional value (so to say) of the first—*The Vocal Compositions of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort* (Lonsdale & Co.)—is conveyed on its title-page. Most collectors will desire to possess this memorial of one of the many accomplishments diligently pursued by the earnest-minded and amiable Prince whom England has lost, be the intrinsic value of this amateur music found greater or less. The book has another interest, as indicating home affections.

The *Shakspeare Album; or, Warwickshire Garland: consisting of Ancient, Modern and Traditional Songs, &c., illustrative of Shakspeare, arranged for the Pianoforte by the most Eminent Masters* (same publishers).—This is a good idea less equably and completely carried out than it might have been. From the varieties of type, a certain patchiness in the compilation—which has been also prepared by two editors, Mr. W. H. Calcott and Mr. J. Noble,—is evident:—and merely a corner of the European world enriched by Shakspeare's inspirations has been entered. One omission must be noted, which in an English publication is strange,—that of the name of Bishop. Think of his "Bid me discourse" (the best English *bravura* in the world)—a song to outlast all the *pólkas* and waltzes written to show off our *prime donne* of the day,—of his "Should he upbraid,"—of his "By the simplicity," an almost faultless canzonet, and (to name only four pieces more on the spur of the moment) of his duetts "Say though you strive," "As it fell

upon a day," "On a day," and "Orpheus." It is not fair to have forgotten such an English illustrator of Shakspeare so completely. The "Orpheus" song has been fortunate—and who can wonder, that delights in its words?—spoken music, when read, if there ever was such a thing—and yet offering scope for any amount of musical skill! It has been set as a part-song, by Mr. J. Hatton.—And here, to-day, an English lady, Miss Gabriel, has put the lyric once more into music, which has a real and delicate, and original charm that raises the song above all her former efforts. Her "Orpheus" (Lonsdale),—as a canzonet, is elegant, winning, and graciously tempting to any soprano who has poetical feeling.

*The Congregational Psalmist: a Companion to all the New Hymn-Books, providing Tunes, Chants and Chorales for the Metrical Hymns and Passages of Scripture contained in those Books.* Third Thousand. Edited by the Rev. H. Allom and Henry John Gauntlett, Mus.D. (Ward & Co.).—We are absolved from doing more than adding to the recommendation which this book bears on its title-page, signifying the amount of acceptance which it has received,—and the more so, since we fancy we have noticed it in an incomplete state. It is superior to the average, in that many of the tunes are unfamiliar to English places of worship. Some of the new ones are very fine;—others are made less acceptable by their being written for psalms and hymns in the German metres, which are not ours. All are well and gravely harmonized. The type is clear, and the volume is portable, without the page being illegibly small or inconveniently crowded.

*Wald-Symphonie in D-moll, No. 3, für Große Orchester*, komponirt von J. L. Ellerton, Op. 120 (Partitur)—*Wood-Symphony in D Minor, No. 3, for Grand Orchestra: Score.* (Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel).—The ambition of this work stands confessed. Its writer is anxious to enrol himself among the symphonists of Germany. A "wood symphony," with peasant dances, comes, in its pretensions, nearer to Beethoven's "Pastorale" than an author should come who did not feel himself very strong in fantasy. This Mr. Lodge Ellerton never was, and can hardly be expected to make himself in his hundred-and-twentieth work. The facture of this score, however, shows that he has studied the great German symphonists carefully, and also that he has paid due attention to orchestral contrast and climax; with what result we are obviously unable to speak till we have heard the work executed. The subjects of the *andante* and *scherzo* seem delicate and elegant, those of the more vigorous *allegro* movements (first and last) less fresh and satisfactory. There ought to be some critics in London where compositions which have cost so much patient labour as this Symphony might claim a hearing—for better or worse.

*Old English Ditties, selected from W. Chappell's Popular Music of the Olden Time*; with a New Introduction, the Long Ballads compressed, and occasionally New Words written, by J. Oxenford. *The Symphonies and Accompaniments* by G. A. Macfarren. (Cramer & Co.).—A more capital Christmas token or Easter offering to an English singer than this book could not be mentioned. Our question, heretofore stated, of Mr. Chappell's conclusions as to too determinately partisan,—and our fancy that here and there a melody which was originally little more than a chant has been brought into a modern form by some introduction of accent or "barring,"—have nothing to do with our respect for his labour and research, and our appreciation of the extreme pleasantness of their fruits as here collected, selected and re-arranged, with a well-written new introduction. Mr. Oxenford is infinitely happier in his share of the work here than in his opera-books or *cantata* rhymes; while Mr. Macfarren, whose quaintness amounts to a rudeness which grates on the ear when he attempts to press our stiff old English ditties into the service of the modern stage, has arranged the accompaniments of these with a master's hand, and with just the very right tone and taste in colour.

*Herr Pauer's Pianoforte Music.*—Fourth Performance.—The first fourth of this concert contained, among other novelties, a *Toccata* by Pas-

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qui, an Italian composer (there were two of the name, both renowned organists in their time), so clever as to make us desire for the disinterment of other works by the same hand;—and an excellent *Suite* in E minor, by Matheson, Handel's contemporary at Hamburg, to whom belongs the historical anecdote of the slap in the face. The grace and variety, as well as the science, of this forgotten music amount to a revelation. It is no more formal than is the flaccid insipidity of modern writers pretending to be picturesque and melodious.—The remainder of the concert was devoted to "the development of the Romantic School." Here, while we acknowledge obligation to Herr Pauer for what he has done in the way of classification (ably displayed in "The Chronological Table" issued by him, which should be hung up in every pianoforte school), we are not prepared to accept all his groupings. There is always temptation on such occasions to force within the pale of system parties who have no right to be seen there. Sebastian Bach may, by courtesy, be brought among the Romanticists; seeing that he could write such a delicious *fantasia* as the one played this day week,—where a brother's departure on a journey, and the hopes, the fears and farewells of friends, make up a wonderful piece, the period considered, if it be considered as *programme* music,—but the case of Gottlieb Muffat and of Eberlin was less clearly made out, though the specimens of music by both those masters were, in themselves, most interesting.—Foremost among the other music chosen must be mentioned Dussek's "L'Invocation" *Sonata*. It is impossible to overrate the solemnly grand and pathetic beauty of the *adagio*—the inspiration, if there was ever such a thing. Nor can it have been ever better played, we will assert, than by Herr Pauer. During his present intercourse with the public, he seems to be ripening and refining himself from concert to concert.—The other specimens were a *Pastorale* by Steibelt (who excelled in this form of composition), by Weber, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin and M. Heller.

DRURY LANE.—The tragedy of "Hamlet," whether, as the actors think, on account of the Ghost, or from the interest taken in the young, princely and reflective hero, generally proves attractive, whenever recognized artists are entrusted with the principal characters. On Monday, the house was well attended, and the meditative Dane received with due plaudits. One advantage the tragedy gains from the present engagement; namely, the admirable manner in which the guilty Queen is supported by Mrs. Kean. This character is generally avoided by leading actresses for obvious reasons; but the position which it occupies in the tragedy demands the highest efforts, and the closest scene affords opportunities seldom excelled. Mrs. Kean is fully equal to these, and throws into it all the energies of her impulsive style, which render the scene very striking. The supernatural visitings were confined to Mr. H. Marston, whose skilful and measured elocution gave a most pathetic impressiveness to the story of the king's murder and his state after death. The audience were deeply affected at the recital, and, at the conclusion of the terrible interview, greatly applauded the actor. Miss Chapman as *Ophelia* was interesting. The remaining characters were judiciously cast, and the tragedy was effectively rendered throughout and frequently applauded.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Robson, whose repeated indisposition has lately been a subject of concern to his admirers, appeared on Monday in a new character, and never acted better. The new drama, which is a mere sketch, is entitled "A Fairy's Father." It is written by Mr. Cheltnam, and though exceedingly simple in its plot, is ingeniously conducted. *Abel Milford*, an old property-man at a theatre, equally proud of his daughter, who performs the part of fairy in a pantomime, and of his model for an astounding transformation-scene, is kept at home by a lame foot, and is shown anxiously expecting his daughter's return from the theatre, in order to give her the first sight of his invention, and to treat her, on the evening of her eighteenth

birthday, with a supper, consisting of "a boiled rabbit smothered with onions." This time, however, the maiden arrives, not alone, but brings with her a lover, who turns out not only to be a respectable man, but a wealthy merchant. Abel is nevertheless cautious; for he fears lest the illusions of the theatre should have betrayed the young man into a neglect of prudential considerations. Satisfied at length on all these points, he then has a confession of his own to make relative to his own social position. In a word, he had been suspected, as a commercial clerk, of embezzlement, and had found it expedient to conceal his name. Further particulars are then demanded and given, and explanations follow, which convince the young merchant that Milford had been suffering for a crime of which his own father had been guilty. No further impediment now exists to the desired match, and the happy trio sit down in peace to the festal supper, to which also they invite the audience. The little "sketch," as it is properly called, was throughout pleasingly written and acted, and will, we think, become a favourite.

STRAND.—The audiences at this theatre prefer gay pieces, and to gratify them Mr. J. P. Wooler produced, on Thursday week, a new play, picturesquely entitled "Orange Blossoms." Marriage was obviously the theme of a drama with such a name, and, accordingly, its conditions are the main topics in the argument. There is a *Mr. Septimus Symmetry*, most elaborately and decidedly pronounced by Mr. J. Clarke, who, with a good estate, has no need of a wife, nor wish for one. But, by the will of his uncle, he must get married in the course of the week or forfeit the property. As if this were not enough to put him out of temper, he is visited by two married friends and their wives—*Colonel Clarence* (Mr. J. W. Ray) and *Mr. Falcon Hope* (Mr. Belford). But they bring with them a young friend, whom they nickname *Limited Loo*, but whose real appellation is *Miss Louisa Dudley* (Miss Fanny Josephs). This juvenile lady is a man-hating spinster, and thus the two antipathies come into contact, and at last blend into a mutual sympathy. But, previously, Septimus has to give and take a lesson; for in the spirit of pique and mischief he has found means to make Clarence and Hope mutually jealous, having discovered that each of the ladies had had a flirtation with the other's husband previous to marriage. The result is, that he gets himself involved in a duel and other inconveniences, from which his friends will not permit him to escape except by marrying somebody. *Limited Loo* and *Symmetry* under these circumstances soon understand one another, and thus both are made converts to the blessedness of matrimonial life. The drama is charmingly written, and acts easily. The curtain fell to great applause.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSEY.—We are glad to note some signs of enterprise on the part of the Philharmonic directors this year. At their first concert we are to hear an overture by Schumann. Mlle. Tietjens is announced as engaged for four concerts.

A first trial of new chamber compositions was held by the *Musical Society* on Wednesday evening. The programme was made up of a pianoforte *trio*, by Miss Alice M. Smith; a duett for pianoforte and violin, by Mr. Lea Summers (the blind composer); a pianoforte *trio* by Mrs. Thompson, whose remarkable talent in the days when she was Miss Kate Loder is not forgotten; a romance for the violin, by Mr. E. W. Thomas, and a second duett for pianoforte and violoncello, by Mr. Charles Horsley. The first orchestral concert will take place on the 12th.

At last Saturday's Concert in the Crystal Palace, the principal orchestral pieces were Beethoven's *Pastoral Symphony*, and an overture, by Schumann, to "The Bride of Messina." The principal *solo* performers were Madame Sainton-Dolby and M. Sainton.—To-day the singers are to be Madame Guerrabilla and Mlle. Georgi; and the pianist, that clever daughter of our excellent musician, Miss Fanny Howell.

Herr Joachim will play at the *Popular Concert* on Monday evening next.—On Tuesday M. Sain-

ton will introduce a posthumous Quartett, by M. Fémy, whose name as a composer is unknown to us.

Success, sometimes, attends merit—even in this country, where the appreciation of English opera-goers is so strange, to say the least of it. We are glad to learn that Mr. Benedict's music to "The Lily of Killarney" proves increasingly attractive at Covent Garden Theatre. Mr. Wallace's opera, we are nevertheless assured, will still be produced before the close of the season;—Mr. F. Clay's, Mr. Macfarren's and the version of "Faust," not.

A report from Paris states that Mlle. Battu is coming to the Royal Italian Opera this season. Surely it cannot be Mr. Gye's intention to bring a third *prima donna* of the class of Madame Miolan-Carvalho and Mlle. Patti into his company. The *desideratum* is some one to replace Madame Grisi. Rumours that arrive from various quarters announce that Signor Giuglini waits to be gracious on the terms of magnificence of which would have made Rubini stare. There remains, for all this, a slight interval betwixt the two tenors;—even assuming—a very large assumption—that Signor Giuglini is the best and most available tenor of to-day.

Herr Hiller's "Catacombs," a new opera, has been produced at Wiesbaden, French and German papers assure us, with most brilliant success. They speak so highly of his new pianoforte Concerto as to sharpen our curiosity respecting it, there having never been a moment at which a new Concerto was more wanted than now.

Among the other signs of musical awakening in Florence may be mentioned the formation and success of an instrumental Quartett Society. At the third meeting for this season was produced a new composition by Signor Gambini.

"Le Joaillier de Saint-James," by M. Grisar, just brought out at the Opéra Comique of Paris, proves to be merely a resuscitation of "Lady Melville"; a work written for Madame Thillon when she was at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, in 1838. The heroine's part is now sustained by Mlle. Monroe.

A new opera, "Spavento," by M. Grand, a pupil of Niedermeyer, has been produced at Limoges; another, "L'Enlèvement d'Argentine," by M. Salvator, at Toulon.

M. Pougin, to whose pleasant papers in the *Gazette Musicale* we have more than once called attention, has begun a new series on another composer, completely forgotten—though he is scarcely a century old—who for six years was a resident in London, where he wrote, for our Italian Opera, a "Demetrio," an "Alessandro," "La Donna d'un Cattivo Umore," and an "Alceste" for Mara. This is Gresnich. After leaving England, in 1791, he wrote numerous works in Paris, where he died in the last year of last century. It may be doubted if a note of his music is known to any living person.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Public Works*.—The Annual Accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Office of Public Works were published on Thursday. As usual, the balances are exhibited up to the 31st of March of last year. Under the head of public buildings the heavy item of 25,684*l.* appears as the rent of houses hired for Government purposes; the cost of gas, oil, soap and other house articles was 11,646*l.*, whilst the supply of coals and firewood reached the respectable figure of 10,558*l.* In indurating the external stonework of the Houses of Parliament 2,423*l.* was laid out, and in warming the interior nearly the same sum, 2,148*l.* The hair-cloth matting in both Houses cost 1,214*l.* Of the 15,000*l.* granted in the financial year 1860-61 for additional accommodation in the National Gallery, 10,847*l.* was expended up to the time when these accounts were prepared. For the site of the New Foreign Office property to the value of 25,779*l.* was purchased, the surveyor's charges, costs of award and law expenses reaching the unusually moderate sum of 171*l.*; the balance on former votes stood on the 31st of March at 90,000*l.* For the completion of Nelson's Column, it will be remembered that a balance of 6,000*l.* was left in the Commissioners' hands in April 1860; this appears to be still

untouched. For the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion 1,200*l.* was paid up to March, leaving a balance of 448*l.* 9,331*l.* was laid out on the Serpentine, this sum including 1,550*l.* paid to the sculptors on account. In the special accounts there is a note of a further payment of 1,000*l.* to Mr. Alfred Stevens, for his model for the monument of the Duke of Wellington, and a payment of 1,613*l.* on account of certain rilievi for the walls of the chapel in St. Paul's, where the monument is to stand.

*Canoes in Australia.*—The *Times* of Wednesday the 29th of January, in a review of the 'Transactions of the Ethnological Society,' refers to the various opinions of ethnologists with respect to the original unity of the human species, and the probability, or otherwise, of the different portions of the globe having been peopled by the migrations of a single race, and mentions that Mr. Crawfurd holds "the supposition of a single race peopling all countries to be monstrous, and contradictory to the fact that some of them to this day do not know how to use or construct a canoe." At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Crawfurd stated that the Australians have no canoes, so that perhaps these may be the people alluded to as not knowing how to construct or use them. I will not presume now to offer any theory upon the question as to the source from whence Australia was peopled, but perhaps you will kindly allow me space in your columns to say that at Rockingham Bay, on the north-eastern coast of Australia, the natives have very neatly-made canoes; and further on, at a river opening in the mainland opposite the Frankland Islands (long. 146° E., lat. 17° 12' S.), were not only catamarans, or rafts, but canoes made out of the solid tree, and having an outrigger on one side; and it is somewhat remarkable that both the canoes and catamarans at this place resembled others we afterwards met with at the south-eastern part of New Guinea. At Cape York (North Australia), we found the natives had large canoes, with double outriggers and mat sails, with which they stood boldly out in a strong breeze with as much sail as our own boats would carry under the same circumstances: indeed, the Australians generally, upon all parts of the coast that I have visited, show little fear of the water, and under the direction of white men make very good whalers. In June, 1848, the natives near Cape Grafton (lat. 16° 51' S.) came off in their canoes and boarded the *Will of the Wisp*, a small sandal-wood trader, which they nearly captured. There are at least six varieties of canoes and rafts along the north-eastern shore of Australia alone; and these are different from others found on the coast to the southward and in other parts.

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		Original	With Profits	Original	With Profits
20	£1,000	£21 15 10	£10 7 2		
30	2,000	53 8 4	25 0 7		
40	3,000	101 12 6	48 9 0		
50	5,000	228 15 0	108 13 4		

If, instead of taking the benefit of a reduced payment, a member chooses to employ the amount of the abatement in a further insurance, he may, without increasing his outlay, take out an additional policy at the end of the first five years, of an average sum of 2*l.* per cent. on the sum originally insured, and at the end of the second five years of above 2*l.* per cent. more, with further additions afterwards.

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Age when Insured.	Original Amount of Policy.	Amounts with ad- ditions, by re- assuring at end of first five years.		Amounts with ad- ditions, by re- assuring at end of second five years.	
		Original	With Profits	Original	With Profits
20	£1,000	£1,475	£1,700		
30	2,000	2,957	3,270		
40	3,000	4,429	4,835		
50	5,000	7,181	8,023		

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20 20 17 8 20 19 9 21 15 10 21 11 10

30 31 1 3 2 20 5 20 7

40 1 5 0 1 6 9 3 0 7

50 1 14 1 1 19 10 4 6 8

60 3 2 4 3 17 0 6 12 9 6

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